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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1868, and is now in its fifty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, has been published weekly for fifty-eight years. It is a large, interesting, and reliable paper, and is one of the best in the country. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the rate of \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents.

Local Matters.

Must Resign City Positions.

Civilian employees at the Torpedo Station, who also hold positions under the city government of Newport, were considerably surprised on Wednesday to receive a notice from the Station authorities that they must either resign their positions in the city within a week or else give up their positions at the Station. Included in the number notified were twelve members of the representative council and several members of the call force of the fire department.

While it has been known that the federal regulations prevent civil service employees from holding elective offices in State or city governments, it was generally considered that these positions did not come under the prohibited section. For many years Newport firemen have been employed at the Station, and the Station authorities have always endeavored to co-operate with the city government to have their services available in case of need. When a serious fire has been discovered a special boat has hurried the firemen over to Newport to enable them to respond to the call.

It is understood that the present order from Commander Robinson, who is in charge of the Station, comes as the result of a recent visit by an inspector of the civil service department of the national government. The order is not taken kindly by the employees and an endeavor will be made to have it revoked from Washington. It is generally believed that Commander Robinson himself is not delighted with the situation, as he has been using every endeavor to build up the working force at the Torpedo Station at a time when skilled mechanics are scarce throughout the whole country, and he has endeavored to avoid friction among the employees.

A Good Season Promised.

Every indication at present points to a very successful summer season at Newport. The rentals are well ahead of previous years, with new ones being reported every day, and undoubtedly there will be several of the large houses open this year that have not been occupied in several seasons. Some of these will be occupied by their owners, some will be rented, and in other cases there have been sales since last fall that insure the houses being opened. A large amount of money is being spent among Newport mechanics for enlargements and improvements, indicating that the cottagers expect to do considerable entertaining. In several instances new ball rooms are being added, or old ones enlarged, which presages larger entertainments than formerly. Inasmuch as the lavish entertaining is a good source of income to the people of Newport, this is a cause for congratulation. Last year, although there were many cottagers here throughout the season, there was rather less entertaining than might have been expected, due to a variety of causes.

What the effect would be on Newport if the European War should be brought to a sudden close is problematical, but there is apparently little indication of that. It is reported that some of the large tourist agencies have men employed abroad laying out routes of travel for American citizens as soon as the war closes, and there is little doubt but that the end of the war would see a great influx of American visitors to Europe to look over the battle scarred fighting ground.

Mr. Chester F. Carr is now making rapid progress toward recovery following his operation for appendicitis performed by Dr. Sweet. At first it was thought that he had scarcely an even chance for recovery as the disease had made great progress before the operation was performed.

St. George's School has re-opened after the usual spring vacation. This usually includes Easter, but the church holiday falls so late this year that the schedule could not be fixed conveniently.

Board of Aldermen.

At the monthly meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening, the business transacted was largely of a routine nature. Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Board of Health	\$1,221.25
City Engineer	480.00
Fire Department	724.82
Public Sanitation	228.81
Highways and Bridges	162.00
Police and Watchmen	125.00
Non-appropriated	122.22
Post department	1,021.12
Police department	817.50
Public parks	1,221.08
Public schools	1,221.08
Assessing Agent	83.55
Ellen Townsend fund	10.75
Mayor's office	3.50
Council and Aldermen	31.00
City clerk	21.14
City treasurer	81.32
Tax collection	120.23
Probate clerk	7.55
Inspector of buildings	121.27
Inspector of nuisances	4.75
City jail	125.27
Electricity	25.00
Lighting streets	2,241.07
Advertising	100.16
Newport sick	613.59
Antitubercular relief	249.00
Amusement	51.17
Carriage hire	62.00
Ice	5.00
Tour Spynagoge fund	10.75
Public utility safety	3.50
Tax assessors	21.14
City physician	21.14
City solicitor	120.23
Inspector of plumbing	6.00
Indexing records	62.00
Courts	15.00
Prison and reformatories	151.00
Fire dept. re-organization	6.00
Comptroller	9.00
Totals	\$13,251.15

THE NEW CLARION

By...
WILL N. HARBEN

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CHAPTER III.

ABNER moved along the street till he reached the corner. Here he paused and looked back almost stealthily. "I hope he won't come to the office for a few minutes anyway," he mused. "Old Hillhouse is up there at work, and I must see him alone. The whole thing may slip up. He's so cranky he don't know his mind from one minute to the next."

Just then Abner saw Howard going down the street toward the cotton compress and flour mill. "Now's the time," he said, and he walked rapidly to the office of the Clarion and ascended the stairs. He found the editor in the main room, a crescent-shaped green shade above his eyes.

"Good mornin', old boss," Abner said lightly. "I was passin' an' thought I'd run up an' see if I was due you anything on my subscription. I'm a terrible hand to forget dates. I can't remember exactly when I paid you the last time."

"Barry to say you don't owe me anything," Hillhouse answered gloomily. "My list of delinquents is long enough, the Lord knows, but you are not on it. Did you read what I said last week about folks that won't pay for their home paper? I think I hit 'em a few whips that they won't forget soon. The meanest type of a man on earth is the one that won't pay for a weekly paper. Folks expect you to print long accounts of their births, deaths, weddings and descriptions of their prize pumpkins and watermelons, but just quit to them that their subscription is due and that you need the bare necessities of life and they get hopping mad."

"I've always thought it was a powerful pure business," Abner walked to the rusty, upright stove in the center of the room, opened the door and spat upon the rubbish it contained. "An' I've wondered often what you fellows see in the game to hold you so tight."

"I'll tell you," Hillhouse said, with a crank weariness. "We get our money tied up in a plant of this sort, an' we never see a good chance to get it out. You know, my daddy owned the Clarion before me. It was his pride. He saw it through the war, issued it in monthly installments while we were occupying farther south and paper was as scarce as coffee. I hate to see the thing die a natural death, but it is certainly on the down grade."

Abner brushed away a fly which was boring for food on his brow and glanced about the untidy room. His eyes lighted on a big bale of white sheets of paper. "Is that what you print on?" he inquired curiously.

"Yes, that's our latest inside sheets," Hillhouse explained. "We get 'em by freight. One side is already printed, and the stuff is good enough considering its low cost. There is a lot of good pictures, too, and we can't get up pictures to do any good here in the mountains. There is still another labor saving method, and that is to buy the stereotype plate matter by the column, but that costs more than the sheets."

Abner's face lit up with a shrewd design. "I understand something now that was a puzzle to me," he said. "I've heard lots of folks say why it was that one side of the Clarion always looked so clean an' neat. Moreover, when I was in lower Alabama last winter I was havin' you send me my pa-



"You offered the Clarion for sale."

per, you remember, an' down there I picked up the County Record, that had word for word the same in it that mine did. Even the same old medicine ads, were the same and in the same position. I had 'em side by side an' compared 'em line for line. At first I lowered the editor in Alabama was stealin' your thunder an' started to write to you, to institute suit, but the two papers had the same data, an' so I let the matter drop."

"You can't help that if you use patent," Hillhouse said. "Now and then a subscriber gets on to it an' comes to us to ask about it, but we get out of it some way."

"Seems to me I heard you say you offered the Clarion for sale awhile back, offered to trade it for land or a house an' lot somers." Abner had never spoken so carelessly. He went to the stove again, this time returning without his exhausted quid.

"Yes, I ran a little notice at the head of the editorial page," Hillhouse removed the shade from his eyes and wiped his spectacles on a piece of paper. "But nobody took the trouble to write me or come in to ask my terms. At that time I had a notion that I'd like to settle down on land of my own. A man of my age doesn't want to admit that he is getting too old to do a paper full just these rapid times, but the fact is that I am not the editor I once was by a long shot."

"Couldn't you fix it so you could have both the house an' out of that patent process?" If Abner was feeling no hint of it occurred to Hillhouse. "It looks like it wouldn't cost a powerful lot more to get the whole business struck off at once. You see, you buy the sheets anyway an' pay freight an' drayage on 'em. In that case you wouldn't have to pay for typesetting here at all, an' that must be quite an item."

"You don't understand, Ah. You've never run a paper or you wouldn't ask such a question. That would never do. You see, we simply must have space left to fill with local matter. Our country contributors must be heard from. Some of them write mighty bright stuff. Besides, folks are dying and being born and want it recorded. Men are running for office and are willing to pay something toward a paper's support. The young folks here in town want an organ for all their doings. Oh, no, we must give at least half the paper to original matter from our own town."

"Then you need a bright young man to take the load off your shoulders. That is Howard Tusley, though I hear he's off for Texas, an' I reckon you couldn't get him."

Hillhouse frowned as he replaced his glasses and began to adjust the shade over his eyes. "I couldn't afford to pay him as much as he thinks he ought to have, and there was another big trouble. I had to cut out nearly half of what he wrote, an' he was always mad about it. His hot temper will get him down some day. I'm too old a newspaper man for a young strip like that to argue with. He has his notions and I have mine and they are wide apart."

"It seems to me," Abner took a piece of a tobacco plug from his pocket and began to cut off a corner with the blade of his pocket knife—"it seems to me that the only sensible thing for you to do, then, is to sell out an' quit. That's just you an' your wife to make a livin' for, an' surely you could do better than to stick here till you are both under ground."

Hillhouse sighed freely. "I've never wanted to get loose, Ah, as bad in all my life as I do now, but I can't manage it. I may as well tell the truth and be done with it. I reckon all married men more or less have their domestic problems, but my wife is an old woman being if there ever was one. The trouble is she don't think the same thing one minute that she does the next. I've worked up a scheme several times to unload this plant, and she has been with me clean along to the actual signing of the papers, and then she'd drop right over and swore she never once said she was in favor of letting go. The best deal I ever had a whack at was when a fellow from Walker county came and offered his 100 acre farm for an even swap. She was so tickled over it that I had to hire a rig an' drive right over to look at the property. The house on it pleased her, the land was all right an' on the way back home she was chock full of plans as to what we were going to do in the new home. She was even afraid the fellow would change his mind and hardly slept a wink that night. The next day I told the fellow I'd swap, an' he came around with a lawyer to fix it all up. My wife was on hand, and all was smooth sailing till she happened to ask the fellow what kind of water was in the well near the kitchen. He told her it was the coldest, purest spring of limestone that ever shot from virgin rock, an' what do you think she done? She tore up the document the lawyer had worked on and said she couldn't drink limestone water. She said folks said it gave people that drank it all kinds of trouble and wouldn't let a cupful of it go down her throat for any money. The fellow told her she wouldn't have to touch it, as there was a spring of fine freestone within 200 yards of the house, but she shook her head. She wanted well water and wouldn't have no other sort."

Abner was now staring gravely, a look of genuine concern on his lined face. "So even—I say even if you did get a good chance to unload your wife would be apt to act that way again?"

"That's exactly the point I was coming to," Hillhouse said wearily. "The truth is, things have taken a big turn in my favor. No announcement has been made in my columns of it because I don't think it looks well for an editor to plaster his own private affairs over a sheet he's running for the public at large, but my brother Joe, who, you may know, is in the warehouse business in Augusta, made me a bang up proposition by mail a week ago."

"Oh, he did, eh?" Abner's eyes twinkled shrewdly. "I was down there not long ago an' seed 'im."

"Yes, makin' money hand over fist, an' he needs a man of ability to help him out. Naturally he thought of me. He said he would pay me a fine salary—I needn't say exactly how much—and that I'd stand a rattling good chance of working into a permanent interest, especially if I had a few hundred to invest, which I would have if I was lucky enough to sell out here for cash."

"I see," Abner crossed his long legs, swung one of his feet up and down indifferently and scratched himself under the arm. "It is a great pity you are tied so tight, ain't it?"

"Oh, what is the use?" Hillhouse's face flared with impatient wrath. "I

and my wife in particular, that I feel like kicking the whole thing into the winds. Why, when she first read that letter she might nigh had a spasm of pure joy. She run around to all the neighbors showing it and talking about what a tony town Augusta was with its telephones, street cars and electric light."

"I thought the thing surely would be all right and somebody would buy me out. In fact, two young men here in town were hoping they could raise the money, and I wrote my brother a favorable letter telling him to wait on me a few days. But what do you think happened? You might make a million guesses and not hit on it. My wife and I were on the back porch of our house. I'd run in to tell her that I thought the chances were fairly good for the young men to borrow the money to buy me out when a thing no more important than a common hen actually interfered. She came clucking up to the step to be fed with some crumbs my wife usually threw out. She went in the dining room—I mean my wife did, not the hen—and picked up the tablecloth and shook out some watermelon seeds and scraps of bread and the like, and while the hen was eating it she said—my wife said—she had heard Joe's wife say that Augusta was too big a town to keep chickens in and that she really would hate to move to a town where folks were so cramped they couldn't keep chickens. That scared me, Ah. I turned off without a word, for I knew that the very old Nick had got in her again. It happened to be chickens then, but it would be something else the next time."

Abner hung his head thoughtfully. A grim look of determination was settling around his kindly eyes. "I hadn't never been yoked up myself," he said, "but if I was I'd wear the pants. Women are too broad at the hips to look well in that kind of garb, anyway. I never knowed a man to prosper that run to his wife for advice. It ain't any of my business, Hillhouse, but if you don't act for yourself in this matter you'll be the biggest fool the sun ever shed light on."

"Do you think so, Ah?"

"I don't think nothin' about it. I know it. What you ort to do is to sell out whether she's willin' or not. Then I'd advise you to offer 'er bed an' board in Augusta an' tell 'er she was welcome to go or stay."

"I believe you are right, I do. On my soul I do. She would raise a powerful rumpus, but she might come around in time. I believe I'll slumpley go ahead and see those young men today, an'—"

"Who are they of that ain't no harm in askin'?" Abner broke in.

"Why, Alf Lowry and Pete Sebastian."

"Oh, them fellows?" Abner sniffed.

"Why do you say that, Ah?"

"Because they was tryin' to borrow money from me," Abner replied. "They'd been all around everywhere, even to one pore old widow close to my farm. The trouble is they ain't no security to offer, an' their own dad-dies wouldn't sign a note. They are too wild an' harem scaram to make a thing like this go."

"I was afraid there would be a hitch somewhere," Hillhouse showed his despair in his face. "It is just like my luck—nothing seems to come my way."

"How much did you offer 'em the plant for?" Abner went to the stove again, opened the loose hinged door, spat and carefully closed it. "Why don't you strike a match to this stuff some wet day an' burn up all this rubbish? It is powerful dirty. How much did you say you was askin'?"

"Fifteen hundred even," Hillhouse sighed.

CHAPTER IV.

The Die Is Cast.

ABNER returned to his chair. He dived it back on its two rear legs and chattered his quid. "It is a big price," he said. "You need new presses of up to date make an' more type an' fixtures generally. It would take another thousand to put it in running order. Say, Hillhouse, that ain't no use beatin' the devil around a bush till it is plumb dug up by the roots. I don't tell all my business to anybody, but I've had a notion o' buyin' a paper myself."

"You have?" The editor was genuinely surprised.

"Yes, an', while I can't be positive, I want to know here now, man to man—no woman to be consulted—if I'll plank down \$1,500 in cold cash by 3 o'clock today may I have the plant?"

Hillhouse dashed with eagerness, and then his face became rigid, his lips shook.

"I was wondering what my wife—"

"Hold! Hold!" Abner rose and turned toward the door. "We've talked enough about women for one day. I ain't makin' no proposition to no woman nor to no man tied to one's apron strings or corset laces nuther, for that matter. You tell me, Hillhouse, man to man, whether it is a deal or not."

Hillhouse was quite pale by this time. He walked to a window and looked out on the street. Abner from the corner of a watchful eye saw his shoulders rise convulsively. The next moment the editor faced him.

"I'll take you up," he said grimly. "I'll give you till 3 o'clock to close the thing. I'm going to Augusta. She can stay here if she wants to, but I'm goin'."

"That's the talk!" Abner shook hands with him. "I wouldn't buy you out if it wasn't for your good an' her'n too. Let me have a pen and a sheet o' paper, will you?"

Hillhouse got the things, and Abner moved his chair to a table and wrote. His hand cramped, his eyes close to the writing. He dipped his pen often, now and then driving the sharp point into the unglazed paper. Suddenly he looked up and smiled sleepily. "I'm a pretty fair speller. I used to get to the head o' the class nice times out o' ten at a spellin' bee an' stay that, to boot, but that was one word that I never could tell whether it was spelt with 'e' or 'el'—the word is 'received'."

Hillhouse, who was quite nervous and

excited, took with the correct form and Abner finished writing. He went to the stove, pulled out the drawer below the grate and sifted a handful of ashes over the wet ink, and then, shaking the paper well, he extended it to the editor, and as he did so he took out a long leather pocketbook and extracted a ten dollar bill, which he laid on the table. Hillhouse glanced at the writing and then at the money.

"What is this?" he asked nervously.

"It's just a receipt for \$10," Abner answered. "I'm a great hand to pass money in any deal. It sort o' clinches a thing, you know. Sign that an' I'll go out an' fetch in the rest o' the spoodle."

"But you said you wanted till 3 o'clock," Hillhouse stammered, irresolution stamped on his whole being. "Oh, yes; that was only a matter o' form. I can get back quicker than that. I've just got to go to the bank. This ten makes you safe, you see. If I was mean enough to back down I could hold me by law. When you get with Joe down there in that crackin' good business you will learn more about such things. Newspaper editors always seemed to me to be more or less like children. If you had been in any other line, Hillhouse, your wife would not have such a tight clamp on your nose an' twist it so often."

"Very well," Hillhouse breathed out a sigh. "Go ahead, Ah; the die is cast. I'll be my own boss this time if she enes me for a divorce."

As Abner was passing Tarps store a few minutes later he met Mary just coming out.

"Hello!" he said jovially. "Have you finished up already? I loved the proprietor would bash up some prett or other to keep you in that till dinner time. Tarp's got a long head on 'im. He knows it will help his countin' along for you to see 'im directin' all them busy clerks. Say, Mary, I don't want to make you jealous, but I see Tarp has got a couple o' powerful nice lookin' girls helpin' 'im out. That slim tin that keeps his books for 'im takes the rag off the bush."

"She sure looks mighty cute with them straw cuffs on an' her little shiny heels cocked up on a rung of that high stool. The sight o' her hat hangin' above his desk might make Tarp think it would look better hangin' up in his house. I don't know. It is wonderful how much cooler a female looks in a business office than she kin over a washub or cookin' stove. Now, a man looks about as well in one place as another, an' that ort to argue in favor of the opposite sexes swappin' jobs."

Mary eyed him curiously as the two turned down the street toward the bank. "What is the matter with you?" she asked. "Comin' into town you said so many nice things about Howard. You almost cried, and here you are joking about everything. Have you forgotten that the poor boy is going away tomorrow?"

Abner smiled stily and averted his face toward the street that she might not observe his expression. "Howard is all right," he said. "He'd make a bang up editor of a paper, wouldn't he? He'd rise like a kite if he had better wind under 'im than he has now, wouldn't he?"

"But he'll be homesick so far off among strangers," Mary sighed gloomily. "That will take all energy and courage out of him. He loves it here. He has often told me that he'd rather live in Darley than in any other place in the world. He is being driven away from here, Uncle Ab, by his father, by that contemptible Hillhouse, and now you—" Mary's voice shook, and her pretty chin quivered—"aren you are joinin' in. Just think of what a true friend you are losing. Why, I've heard Howard say he loved you—actually loved you—that he'd rather sit and talk with you or go hunting or fishing with you than any other friend in the world, and here you are making all sorts of silly jokes the day before he— Why, I feel—I feel as if something awful were happenin' to him."

Abner turned a glowing face on her grief swept one. "So he actually likes old Ab, does he? Well, maybe I don't love him. I'd give up my last dollar to 'im, an' that ort to be a proof. What is he?"

"He was in Tarp's store looking at a trunk a few minutes ago," Mary said. "He wanted my advice about it, but I'd as soon have helped him select his coffin. There he is now crossing the street." Mary was waving her sunshade at Howard, and she and Abner paused to wait for the young man to join them.

"He didn't buy that trunk, did he?" Abner asked anxiously.

"No; he said he'd look at it again later."

"He don't need no trunk," Abner smiled mysteriously. "A tramp like him ort to carry his things in a handkerchief on a stick over his shoulder. That feller may have to conat a good many cross ties betwixt Texas an' these mountains—that is, if he ever comes back."

"You are absolutely heartless," Mary retorted in sheer exasperation. "I don't know what is the matter with you today. You talk and act like a child expecting Santa Claus. If you don't think of yourself you ought to think of his poor old mother and—and—others."

"That's right; claw me, Miss Cat," Abner laughed even more merrily than ever. He turned to greet Howard, who, with a colorless face and despondent walk, now met them.

"I want to talk with both of you," Abner said. "In the first place, you are going to eat dinner at the hotel with me at 12 o'clock sharp. Come on an' let's go up to the parlor an' get out o' this rostin' sun."

Neither of the two offered any protest, and in a few minutes they were seated in the big, cool reception room, with its high windows, lace curtains, marble topped center table, square rosewood piano and chairs and sofa upholstered in satin.

"Now, let's all get down to business," Abner said, for the first time betraying a certain awkwardness. "Howard, I want to tell you something. You an'



"I don't want your money, Ah."

Mary both may have noticed that it always loved to write occasional things from out our way to the Clarion. I don't know, but it was the finest amusement I ever had. Seem' your own ideas in print somehow is like hearin' yourself orate when you are in your best trim an' everybody else is quiet."

"So while I never talked it over to friends I have always thought I'd like to own a newspaper. I reckon I'd have had one before this, but I was afraid I couldn't run the whole shabine by myself. However, all your talk, Howard, about gold' off kept shinnin' in my mind till I got newspaper so much in my head that I had to take action. Now, you may think me a fool, but I've gone an' bought a paper—at least, I've made a payment on one, an' the deal is as good as closed. Now, what do you think? This is the way the matter stands. I'll make a bona fide offer of myself if I can't get a young man o' brains to run the thing for me. I've bought what's left of the Clarion, an' of you'll cut out this trip o' yours to the wild and woolly west and lay hold here with me you will do me a big favor."

The young couple stared incredulously. "Are you in earnest?" Howard asked, and Mary leaned forward, a blaze of understanding kindling in her eyes and face.

"Yes; I'm in earnest, and you've got to stick to me, my boy. You can make this thing fairly hum. You may have full swing. I'll trust it all to your judgment. We'll agree on the terms. All I'd expect would be a moderate rate of interest for the money invested, and you may have the rest."

Mary's eyes were full of tears. She started to speak, but choked up. Howard was deeply moved. "I'm not worthy of it, Uncle Ab. Of all things, it is what I'd like best, but I ought not to let you"—

"Cut all that out," Abner said firmly. "You will not only give the Clarion new life, but between us we can build this town up. The place is in prime condition to get a boom on herself. She lies fine here at the nicest point o' two railroads, an' the new one that's talked of may be induced to head this way. A month from now Hillhouse won't know the New Clarion from a side o' sole leather. The ready print paper must go to the scrap heap; every line in our paper must be printed at home so we can control our advertising space. Now you two talk it over while I run down to the washroom an' get the dust out o' my whiskers."

"Oh, isn't he good?" Mary all but sobbed when she and Howard were alone. "Howard, your mother will be the happiest woman in the world when she hears the news."

"It is a great opportunity," the young man answered, "and I'm going to do my best to prove myself worthy of Uncle Ab's confidence."

A step was heard in the corridor outside and Cora Langham and her mother came in. Howard rose to greet them, while Mary stared steadily out through the open door.

Immediately after dinner Abner went to the bank and thence down to the office of the Clarion. He found Hillhouse in the main room seated at his desk. A thing which had an ominous look to Abner was the ten dollar bill still lying on the table where he had left it. Abner bent over it without touching it, a resentful expression on his face.

"What's this—Confederate money?" he half laughed. "At first sight I took it for the greenback I had that to clinch our trade. If it is genuine I'd put it in my hip pocket or weight it down with somethin' or other."

"I don't want your money, Ah."

"You say you don't? Well, that's a good trait in you, Hillhouse. Most folks in these days of graft will take any money they kin lay hands on, but as you own this bill you needn't have any scruples. In fact, I've just come in to hand you a lot more. Here is fourteen hundred and ninety, as crisp as dry leaves round a campfire."

"I know I'm actin' like a baby," Hillhouse all but whimpered. "I know my own mind, Ah; but I've lived with a wishy-washy woman so long that I'm a slave to her whims. I want to sell out. I want to go in with Joe because it is the best chance I ever had, but my wife—"

"Your wife?" Abner said contemptuously.

Hillhouse said desperately: "After you left I went home to tell 'er, but I just couldn't do it. I found 'er amongst her flowers in the front yard. You know she's a great hand to cultivate fine roses. When I got to the gate she called my attention to a big yellow bush and said it would draw a prize in any show in the country. I let her talk a few minutes, then all at once she up and asked me if I had seen the fellows that was trying to get up the money to buy the Clarion. I told her I hadn't and asked her why she wanted to know."

"'Because,' said she, 'they are a pretty pair of fools if they think I'd sell out my paper and move away from such a beautiful flower garden as this. They tell me that roses like these simply won't take root as far south as Augusta and that the houses of the city set so close together that each resident hasn't an inch of space to plant even a hill o' beans.'"

(To be Continued.)

How We Get Our Canned Fish.
The fishing parties usually stay out from ten days to three weeks. They carry live with them, and the moment the fish are taken from the hooks they are cleaned and put in the ice and kept there until they reach the cold storage plant. They are washed as soon as they are landed and shipped in cold storage cars direct to the markets, or they may be kept for some time before shipping.

The next step is to dip each fish four or five times in fresh water until it becomes entirely incased in a thin sheet of clear ice. It can then be held in cold storage at a temperature of 4 degrees below freezing until it is needed for export. The fish get a fresh coating of ice before they are shipped. They are then wrapped separately in vegetable parchment paper and are packed in paper lined boxes of 870 pounds capacity and sent eastward in the cold storage trains.—Christian Herald.

The Medieval Kitchen.
It was the middle ages before the kitchen had been raised to the dignity of an established apartment. Strange doings went on in those medieval kitchens. Butchers slaughtered animals there, which were skinned and dressed as well as cooked in the kitchen. The family blacksmith kept his fire there and repaired the plows and wheels of the estate. Coal began to be used as a kitchen fuel in 12th, though not generally for 200 years after. The oven did not come into use until the year 1100, and then it was the old fashioned brick oven, which persisted for hundreds of years. The stove when invented took the place of the separate oven and the fireplace, with its hanging pots.

Retort Courteous.
"What!" exclaimed the spinster who was beginning to carry weight for age, "Do you mean to tell me your baby is ten months old and can't walk yet? Why, I could go it alone at the age of six months!"

"Yes," rejoined the young mother, indignantly, "and I notice you haven't going it alone ever since!"—Indianapolis Star.

Mind Reading.
"Do you think there is any such thing as mind reading?" asked the eminent diplomat.

"Oh, yes!" replied Miss Cayenne. "I pay very close attention to what you say and analyze it carefully I often fancy I got a glimpse of what you are thinking about."—Washington Star.

A Good Judge.
"I take great pride in my ability to judge human nature," said Ike Vas Quonlin. "A few months ago I let a friend have \$10, and I was confident at the time he would not pay it back. And he didn't!"—Kansas City Star.

It is ever true that he who does nothing for others does nothing for himself.—Goethe.

WEIGHT AND LONG LIFE.

Don't Get Too Heavy After You Pass the Age of Thirty.

Recent investigations show that the longest life and best health are not to be found among those of average build at any particular age. On the contrary, it is discovered that in those at the younger age who are slightly overweight and at the older ages among those who are distinctly under weight the longest life and best health will be found.

Overweight above thirty odd years is a definite disadvantage to health. It means staleness, lack of elasticity, clogged up tissues and lack of the power of adaptability to invading germs.

Men from twenty to twenty-four can be accepted as healthy and for a long life fifty to sixty pounds above normal. Less excess weight is permissible between twenty-five and fifty and increasingly less as you go up. There are one-third more deaths among men between sixty-five and eighty who are fifty pounds to sixty pounds fatter than they should be for a given height.

At the ages of thirty-four to forty-five pounds heavier weight than a man should be doubles his risk of death. For any one above thirty-five who is thirty pounds too obese life insurance companies hereafter will consider poor risks or raise their insurance rates.—London Ideas.

A Continuous Performance.

Once upon a time there was a poor and friendless young man, who one day received from an older man a letter of encouragement and confidence. The young man, not knowing how to express himself, did not answer the letter, but at a critical moment it had such an influence upon him that he took new life and eventually made a remarkable success. Years later he met the older man and said, "If it had not been for the letter you once wrote me I would not now be where I am, but it has always troubled me to think that I never acknowledged it."

"But you have been acknowledged it every day since," said the older man.—Life.

Courtship in South America.

A very curious method of courtship is adopted by the Zapapas, a tribe of South America. The prospective young man goes out hunting and his return throws his game at the feet of the woman on whom he has set his affections. If she takes up the game lights the fire and commences to cook he knows his suit is accepted. If not he knows he is rejected.

Established by Franklin in 1814.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, April 8, 1916.

How about the six representatives in the General Assembly that Newport is entitled to. That movement seems to have fallen by the wayside.

American soldiers in Mexico are sending appeals home for candy, stating they need it "more than beef, more than overcoats and more than relief for their sore feet."

Official figures show that the losses in the European War to Jan. 1, 1916, were in men 13,033,000; in money expenditures \$38,500,000,000. Naval vessels destroyed 170.

Only four more days in which the hard worked legislators can draw pay. The session of the General Assembly will probably come to an end next Friday. It may require a late session.

A report says, Vienna, with empty cafes and deserted boulevards, keenly feels the pinch of war. Austrians it is claimed hate the Germans almost as much as their foes. Austrians declare they have been deceived.

In the sale of red cross seals throughout the United States, Rhode Island sold the largest number per capita of any State in the Union. The total sale in this State was 2.25 seals per inhabitant. Connecticut comes next with a sale of 2.07.

It is said that there are 405 millionaires in this country. It is claimed that all but twenty started life as poor boys. The investigator says that but one in seventeen of the rich men's sons die rich. In other words the fathers gather it and the sons distribute it.

The patriotic Societies of Rhode Island desire that the people of the state show their belief in preparedness by displaying the American flag on patriotic days, Wednesday April 19, which is the 141st anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. This day is a legal holiday in Massachusetts.

The sentiment of the Republicans of the country seems to be fast crystallizing on Justice Hughes as the man for leader in the next Presidential fight. He will be a winner if nominated. His nomination would be assured if there were not some doubts as to his acceptance.

Canada has already sent to the war twenty-five per cent of her male population. "The war spirit is sweeping prairies and leaping mountains like fire," says a report. The same report says the war has brought a new and amazing prosperity to Canada. Business is booming everywhere.

New England governors, mayors, hotelmen and transportation managers will meet in Copple-Piazza hotel, Boston, next Monday to formulate plans for advertising New England as a vacation land. There is no better vacation land than New England, and there is no spot in New England equal to Newport.

Ex-Governor Sulzer of New York and ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts are competing with one another for the Prohibition nomination for President. Sulzer appears to have carried Minnesota. It would seem to be a case of "Match 'em take 'em." If there is any office these two men will not run for, the general public has not yet discovered it.

Japan has turned ally to Russia. It is claimed that it was Japanese cannon that checked the German advance into Rostia. It is further claimed the products of New England are now shipped into Russia in Japanese ships across the Pacific and over the Siberian railroad. This seems to be something of a change from a few years ago when Japan and Russia were at one another's throats.

Among those who claim to know, it is said to be certain that ex-Governor James H. Higgins will be the Democratic candidate against Senator Lippitt this fall. Governor Higgins is very popular throughout the State but this will be a bad year for him to test his popularity. The Democratic sentiment in this State is at rather low ebb just now owing largely to the policy of the President and the Democratic Congress.

It is said that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing believe that the war may be over by the end of summer. They understand that Germany expects United States to act as her nearest friend in peace negotiations, not merely for Germany's sake, but in the interest of international equity and justice. All of which sounds well, but we doubt very much if the Kaiser will ask the President at present to help him out.

The European war is 1812 over again as far as this country is concerned. Then England and France were at war and each was trying to hurt this country all possible. Now all Europe is at war and no neutral nation, especially the United States, has any rights that the belligerents are bound to respect. England and France hold up our mails, search our ships, take off and imprison sailors in the employ of peaceful vessels, and in many other ways step over the bounds of neutrality. While Germany torpedoes vessels regardless of how many innocent lives may be destroyed.

General Assembly.

With the sixtieth day of the present Legislative session only four days away, it is generally believed that the General Assembly will come to a close on that day, winding up its business next Friday night. There are quite a number of bills of more or less importance yet to be considered, but some of them will never come out of committee. A strenuous effort has been made to get the property qualification out of the hands of the House committee on special legislation, but it is doubtful if it will be reported, and if it is it will probably be killed on the floor.

In the Senate the woman suffrage bill is still in committee, but its friends are working hard to get it reported. The amendment to the Newport city charter has been reported by the Senate committee on judiciary and was passed by the Senate on Friday. The committee made an amendment to the bill, reducing the members of the representative council to 25 instead of the 45 that were provided for in the original bill. The act carries the referendum, so that it cannot be adopted without the approval of the people of Newport.

On Thursday the Senate passed in concurrence the act taxing interest bearing deposits in national banks. Numerous bills were reported by Committees and put on the calendar for consideration during the final week.

Governor and Mrs. Beekman will tender a reception to the members of the Legislature, with their ladies, next Tuesday afternoon, and a large attendance is expected.

For Naval Training Cruise.

Mr. Guy Norman of this city is chairman of the Second District Committee, which includes the territory adjacent to the coastline between Chatham, Mass., and New London, Conn., having charge of the Naval Training Cruise for Civilian which will be held during the coming summer. The committee now has the general plans well in hand, and has already received a number of applications for the cruise, which will fill the same purpose for the navy as the Plattsburg summer camp fills for the army. Headquarters have been established at 54 Exchange street, Providence, where information can be obtained.

The committee is particularly desirous of obtaining men with some nautical experience, or skilled in some trade, so that they may be fitted to form a reserve for the navy when called into service by the exigencies of war. A number of battleships will be assigned by the navy department for the training cruise. The men will be taken for a cruise of about three weeks each, and the total expense will be not to exceed thirty dollars apiece, thus giving expert instruction under ideal conditions at a merely nominal expense. The committee feels that this is an opportunity which no live or patriotic man, whose tastes or occupation tend towards technical, mechanical, electrical or nautical work, should fail to grasp. Every man who takes part will return more competent in his vocation, in better health, a better citizen, and a more valuable man to his employer.

25th Anniversary.

The 25th anniversary of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be celebrated on June 30. The exercises will take place at the Newport Beach. There will be a dinner, an address by some one prominent in Odd Fellowship, a vaudeville entertainment and dancing. It is proposed to make this a memorable occasion in the history of Odd Fellowship in this city.

Fifty Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of April 7, 1866.)

STEAM FIRE ENGINE ORDERED.

The question whether we shall have a steam fire engine or not has at last been settled, and by vote of the taxpayers the city council is authorized to purchase one at a cost not to exceed \$5000. Mr. Jeffers offered last year to furnish one of his second-class engines, weighing 5000 pounds, for \$4,250, and as the Engineers have recommended the sale of No. 1, we should suppose that there need be but little, if any, further outlay to secure to us a complete steam fire apparatus. The proposition was approved by the taxpayers by 13 majority, 272 voting in favor and 259 in opposition.

The lot of land, next south of the Ocean House was purchased some years ago by a gentleman of South Carolina for \$2000, and has been rented since then for enough to pay the taxes. During the past winter it has been divided into lots and sold to different parties by the same gentleman for \$43,000.

The Artillery Company have contracted for a new uniform frock coat, and hope to fill their ranks to 70 men by "lection. Now is a good time for our young men to join this Ancient and Honorable Corps.

Long wharf is being gravelled and put in complete repair. For the past year it has been in a very bad condition, and if the plans now proposed are carried out, it will no longer be a "disgraceful thoroughfare."

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of April 11, 1891.)

TUESDAY'S BYE-ELECTION.

The election for that portion of the General Assembly ticket which failed of a majority last week was held Tuesday according to adjournment. Both the leading parties worked hard and the vote polled was a large one for a bye-election. The Republicans proved the stronger, however, and elected three out of the four candidates. Alderman Charles H. Burdick was elected Senator by 65 majority over John H. Crosby, Jr., Democrat, and Henry D. Scott, Prohibitionist; Charles Pinard second

Representative by 158 majority over Charles Acton, Democrat, and William S. Brownell, Prohibitionist; John J. Peckham fourth Representative by 147 majority over Andrew K. Quinn, Democrat, and George C. Barker, Prohibitionist. For first Representative there was again no choice, and William P. Clarke, Democrat, holds over.

Newport's delegation in next year's General Assembly will therefore be as follows: Senator, Charles H. Burdick; First Representative, William P. Clarke; Second Representative, Charles Pinard; Third Representative, James S. Hazard; Fourth Representative, John J. Peckham; Fifth Representative, Jere W. Horton.

REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE VICTORY

There was a large turnout of Republicans Wednesday evening in celebration of their great victory in this city and State. A procession of formidable dimensions was formed shortly after 8.30, and under the chief marshaling of Mr. George S. Slocum, it visited the homes of the several members-elect of the General Assembly. The successful candidates acknowledged the honor of the visit in brief addresses and in turn joined the ranks. The procession also included members of the Republican city committee and hundreds of Republican and to-be-Republican voters, and with the music of the Newport Band, the display of brooms and the profusion of colored fire, the scene was one of political enthusiasm.

At a meeting of the Newport Business Men's Association Monday evening, it was voted to change the quarters of the Association from the present location to the Savings Bank Building, corner Green and Thames streets. The members had had this change under consideration for some time.

Chaplain F. B. Rose, U. S. N., has been detached from the naval school ship Richmond and ordered to the Monongahela. Chaplain Rose has been at the Training Station here since 1888, during which time he has made many warm friends among our citizens, and his departure will be regretted by all who know him.

The death of P. T. Barnum, the great showman, removes one of the most conspicuous figures of the country. The name of Barnum has long been a household word throughout the land.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Board of Canvassers. The Town Council held a meeting as a Board of Canvassers at the Town Hall on the 30th ultimo and made the final canvass of the voting lists, used at the annual election of town officers on Wednesday, the 6th instant. When completed, the general list showed a total of 304 and the list on all questions, a total of 278. The total on the list on all questions was materially reduced, by the failure of a number of personal property taxpayers to pay their taxes.

In Town Council. Accounts were presented by the members, for attending the sessions of the Council during the past municipal year and for services in canvassing the voting lists. The accounts of Lewis R. Manchester, Joseph E. Kline, James R. Chase, 2nd and William J. Peckham, each amounted to \$51.00, and that of Robert W. Smith to \$43.00.

Annual Town Meeting. The annual town meeting opened at the Town Hall on Wednesday at ten o'clock, with hardly any electors present excepting the election officers. Since Middletown began to elect town officers under the secret ballot law, in April, 1910, the annual town meeting has occupied two days. On the first day the town officers are balloted for and then an adjournment is taken to another day to consider and pass upon the other municipal matters contained in the warrant. With only the names of the nominees of the Republican Caucus, printed on the official ballots for town officers and no other candidates running, there is nothing to induce the electors to attend, as in the case of rival candidates. On Wednesday, less than 100 voters were present, and only 79 actually voted. William L. Brown presided as Moderator and Fillmore Coggeshall, Jr., Joseph F. Murphy, Arthur G. Sisson and Louis T. Underwood acted as supervisors. The polls were closed at 3.45 and the count soon after completed. The meeting adjourned to Saturday, at one p. m., when the tax rate will be fixed and the several propositions and matters enumerated in the notification voted on.

The count showed the number of votes received by the several candidates for town officers to be as follows:

For Moderator, William L. Brown 71.

For Town Clerk, Albert L. Chase 75; Philip Caswell 1.

Town Council, No. 1, Joseph E. Kline 70; No. 2, James R. Chase, 2nd 73; No. 3, Robert W. Smith 70.

Stewart Ritchie 1, Richard H. Peckham 1, No. 4, William J. Peckham 71; No. 5, Henry C. Sherman, Jr. 76.

For Overseers of the Poor, Joseph E. Kline 70; James R. Chase, 2nd 72; Robert W. Smith 70; William J. Peckham 69; Henry C. Sherman, Jr. 74.

For Justices of the Peace, No. 1, Elisha C. Peckham, 71; No. 2, Henry C. Sherman, 73; No. 3, Edward M. Petzka, 72; No. 4, Reston S. Peckham, 70.

For Town Treasurer, Clifton B. Ward, 68; Joshua Coggeshall, 1.

For Town Sergeant, Thomas G. Ward, 74.

For Assessors of Taxes, Alden P. Barker, 73; William S. Coggeshall, 72; Edward E. Peckham, 71; Charles H. Ward, 70; Charles A. Sherman, 75.

For Collector of Taxes, John H. Peckham, 75.

For Fence Viewers, Elisha A. Peckham, 70; Howard G. Peckham, 67; Percy T. Bailey, 66.

For Auctioneers, Harry F. Copeland, 70; Edward E. Peckham, 73; James A. Taber, 71.

For Town Auditors, Harold R. Chase, 75; David A. Brown, 75; John Nicholson, 68; William J. Peckham, 1.

For Cemetery Committee, Charles Peckham, 75; George Peabody, 74; Venzelous A. Vanicke, 73.

For Public School Committee for 3 years, Lilla P. Peckham, 70; Charles H. Ward, 70; Stewart Ritchie, 1; Chas. P. Smith, 1.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Rev. John B. Diman officiated Sunday at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, for the first time in several months, having been on the sick list since December 25th. His health, even now, is not fully restored, and he is still under the doctor's care. He will be assisted on Sunday next by Rev. Arthur N. Pearslee. Mr. Diman received a warm

WEATHER BULLETIN.



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April temperatures will average from about to above normal. Better crop weather than usual is expected. Last half of month will be much warmer than usual and first half colder than usual. Very severe storms are expected and unusually heavy rains during the week centering on April 8. Severe frosts are expected in northern parts of cotton States during week centering on April 10. Excessive rains are not expected in the Middle Northwest nor on Pacific slope north of San Francisco. Most rain is expected in southern and eastern sections. Unusually warm near April 20 and 27. Heavy rains are expected on Pacific slope south of San Francisco.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 7 to 11, warm wave 6 to 10, cool wave 9 to 13. This storm will be preceded and followed by cold weather accompanied by storms of more than usual force and rains that will swell many streams, particularly in the central valleys. This will be the only great storm expected in April.

The storms of last part of March and first week in April were expected to furnish sufficient moisture in most sections, too much in some places, and therefore the warm, growing weather following April 13 was expected to be very encouraging to farmers.

Our forecasts of great storms, particularly in the central valleys, for the week centering on March 25 were fully verified. Many people were killed by tornadoes and floods of rain occurred. While Professor Moore and the U. S. Weather Bureau are quarreling about the efficiency of the Caruthers system of long range weather forecasting we are demonstrating that we have a better system than is claimed for that of the Caruthers observatory.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 12, cross Pacific slope by close of 18, central valleys 14 to 16, eastern sections 17. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 12, central valleys 14, eastern sections 16. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 15, central valleys 17, eastern sections 19.

This storm will be preceded by a cold wave and unusually cold weather with frosts further south than usual, followed by a cool wave and then a long warm spell with splendid crop growing weather. A very great rise in temperatures is expected from April 11 to about April 20.

Another disturbance will reach Pacific

welcome upon his return to the chapel, members from other churches attending the service in order to meet him. The vested choir from St. George's School will resume their duties Sunday, the School having re-opened on Tuesday after the spring recess.

The contest in collecting the egg clusters of the tent caterpillar, which was carried on last month by the school children ended on March 31, and evidently none to soon, for many of the nests were seen to be hatching. The Committee will meet Friday evening and the money be apportioned. The prizes for the child securing the largest number will be \$10.00 in gold from Mrs. T. J. Emery of Cincinnati and of one dollar offered by the Committee. There will also be second and third prizes.

The 1st and 2d degrees will be conferred at the meeting of Aquidneck Grange next Thursday and there will be music by the Grange quartette. Superintendent Joel Peckham of the Public Schools will speak upon "Agriculture in the Public Schools."

An old folk's concert is in preparation for a public benefit. The affair will be given at the town hall early in May by the young people at the West side and will include 22 performers, both men and women, who will appear in old fashioned costumes.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barker announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriett Hall, to Mr. B. Elhelbert Dyson, Jr., of St. Augustine, Florida.

The Public School Committee held a special meeting at the town hall on Tuesday evening to arrange their annual budget. Supt. Joel Peckham having been authorized to present the same at the financial town meeting on Saturday.

The weekly meeting of the Paradise Club was held Wednesday with Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham, whose program, "Child Welfare," was interspersed with poems relating to the subject, extracts from Julia Ward Howe's Birthday Book, and musical selections. Mrs. E. Marion Peckham will entertain the members on next Wednesday, at her home on Prospect Avenue.

Wednesday evening closed the series of five stereoscopic lectures which have been given through March at the Methodist Episcopal Church upon the war. There has been a severe storm each evening but one which of course affected the attendance. The lectures were very interesting and instructive and the pictures, were very good; about a hundred slides accompanied each lecture. The closing topic was "Constantinople and the Struggle for the Dardanelles." The series was given under the auspices of the Epworth League the president, Mr. Wm. L. Brown, having acted as ticket seller.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was closed on Sunday last as it was Conference week. Rev. and Mrs. Edward E. Wells expected to have their household effects ready for shipment by Friday when they would leave for Mr. Wells' new pastorate at Attleboro, Mass. Mr. Wells' father, Mr. E. J. Wells of Barre, Vermont, has been at the Methodist parsonage for the past ten days to assist in the packing. It is much regretted that Mr. Wells is to leave Middletown, as his five years' stay here, which has been the longest period any clergyman has remained at this Church, has been marked with prosperity and progress in the church, and an unusual degree of harmony and cooperation with not only the people of the town but of Newport County, through his having been a member of the Grange. The new pastor, Rev. Walter P. Buck, hoped to arrive in Middletown on Friday and will begin his duties here on Sunday next.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE DAY STATE

Items of Interest Gathered From Various Quarters

A baby which was still-born to Mrs. Tony Schavont of Haverhill was brought to life by the use of artificial respiration induced by mouth-to-mouth breathing and followed by an application of a pulmonary.

The construction of a \$10,000,000 belt line, to be financed, operated and controlled by the state, for the development of transportation facilities and the relief of freight congestion in the metropolitan district, is the recommendation of the Boston Terminal commission.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts bar association it was voted to terminate the rule providing that applicants for admission must have been engaged in active practice for five years.

Preparedness at Harvard university received a new impetus when a nationally flying corps was organized by some fifty undergraduates interested in the work.

Governor McCall sent to the legislature his veto of the bill to give national banks the same powers as trust companies to act as trustees, administrators and executors.

Explosion of an acetylene gas tank that he was putting into an engine at the Soumerville townhouse of the Boston and Maine railroad caused injuries to Martin J. Gravin from which he died.

Automobile bandits blew the safe in the office of the Westville Hurling company, Taunton, and secured \$125.

Fire that started from spontaneous combustion in a drug store in Duxbury, Mass., swept through the four business establishments in the block and caused a loss of \$7600.

Albert W. Goodnow, a salesman of Falmouth, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His owes \$12,685.

Examination of the head of a dog which attacked two young girls at Medford was made by Dr. Place, state animal inspector, who reports that the dog was suffering from rabies.

Worcester county lawyers deceased in the last year were entombed at a memorial service by the Worcester County Bar association.

The month of March proved a record breaker in stamp sales at the Worcester postoffice, exceeding the largest amount ever in a corresponding month. The total sales aggregated \$57,662.11.

Harry Lord, formerly of the Boston American league team, signed a contract to manage the Lowell team of the Eastern league.

Schooners are to be supplied by steam trawlers within five years, say shipping men familiar with trends of the Boston and Gloucester fishing industry.

Ilney buses invaded Waltham and harvested nickels, while street car traffic still remained at a halt as the result of the car men's strike.

Threatened with violence at the hands of a large crowd Thomas E. Leyden, an anti-Catholic speaker, sought refuge in the Haverhill police station.

The assessors of Orleans reaped a harvest of more than \$1,000,000 from the 1916 crop of new residents attracted by the tax rate of \$3 on \$1000, the lowest in the state.

Edward J. Davis, bookkeeper of the First National bank of Webster, was arrested, charged with larceny. \$51 of \$3000 was furnished.

Fred C. Beaumont, a New Bedford, Mass., sign painter, was awarded the first prize and \$100 in cash at the American Red Cross Christmas seal competition.

The body of Carl W. Smith, 71, was found in the Charles river at Waltham, Mass. Smith was supposed to have left the city two months ago.

Two piers, each in its extension to the harbor line some 400 feet longer than Commonwealth pier, now the biggest terminal in the world, will be located on the new waterfront in process of construction at East Boston.

In Frank Sammaritano, given 27 months in prison at Boston, the police say they have a drug pedler who has been selling morphine and cocaine to 150 customers, many of them young girls.

Grain booked for export at Boston this week aggregates 777,000 bushels of wheat, corn and oats.

Captain Manuel W. Silva, for a quarter of a century one of the best known of the haddock fleet shipped out of Gloucester, died at his home in that city in his 33d year.

Irving Jack Alth of the Brooklyn Swimming club created a new St. Enland A. A. U. record for 221 yards for distance at the New Bedford championship swimming meet. The mark now stands at seventy-eight feet.

Public bequests amounting to \$17,750 are contained in the will of E. E. both Fox of Haverhill, died for 77th time in the Essex probate court.

Fallen Benjamin Roznosky, 18, was instantly killed in a freight elevator at Boston.

Fred Nelson, the 18-year-old representative of the New Bedford Fishermen's union, will be the champion of the St. Andrew's club in the 100 yard race at the New Bedford championship swimming meet. The mark now stands at seventy-eight feet.

More than 2000 customers of the construction of a new bridge over the Charles river will be able to cross the bridge for shorter hours and lower wages.

All Selected.

The delegates to the Republican National Convention have all been selected, and all the conventions will have to do will be to ratify the selections made by the Committee. Delegates-at-large will be United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Governor R. Livingston Beekman, Harry Parsons Cross and Herbert W. Rice; First Congressional District—Former State Senator George R. Lawton of Tiverton and Jesse P. Eddy of Providence; Second Congressional District—Representative Richard S. Aldrich of Warwick and Frank P. Comstock of Providence; Third Congressional District—Edward H. Rathbun of Woonsocket and Albert A. Jenks of Pawtucket.

The annual guest night of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, was held on Tuesday evening, when an interesting programme of music and other features was given for the entertainment of the members and their guests. The programme included solos by Mrs. Howard Radford, violin solos by Mr. Frederick Hummel, moving pictures by William Sweet, and an amusing little farce produced by a number of young ladies.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, APRIL, 1916

STANDARD TIME.									
	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Moon	W K				
3 Sat.	5 16	4 19	mo'n	11 35	1	11	35		
4 Sun.	5 15	4 20	12 11	12 35	10	12	11	12	35
11 Mon.	5 13	4 21	1 13	1 02	11	1	02	11	02
12 Tues.	5 11	4 22	1 31	2 04	12	1	31	2	04
13 Wed.	5 10	4 23	2 19	3 01	13	2	19	3	01
14 Thurs.	5 08	4 24	3 44	4 54	14	3	44	4	54
15 Fri.	5 06	4 25	5 07	4 40	15	4	07	4	40
New Moon April 2					2.22m.	Morning			
Moon's 1st qtr. April 10					9.36m	Morning			
Full Moon April 18					12.08a.	Morning			
Moon's last qtr. April 24					4.38m	Evening			

Deaths.

In this city, last night, Mary, widow of Solomon Ward, in her 74th year.
In this city, 3d inst., Letta E., widow of Edward Ward, aged 37 years.
In this city, 3d inst., Joseph T. Hay, 21.
In this city, 3d inst., Emily F., widow of P. Arnold Underwood.
In this city, 3d inst., Debra O'Leary.
In this city, 4th inst., Evelina, widow of William Strother, aged 71 years.
In this city, 4th inst., Orla P. Meeson, in his 74th year.
At Sheephead, Long Island, 2d inst., Edward A. Mason.
In Providence, 3d inst., Joseph Harris Johnson, in his 51st year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

APACHES GOING ON THE WARPATH

This Time They Are In Service of Government

PLEGGED TO CAPTURE VILLA

War Dance and Long Journey on Horseback to Hearest Railroad Station Preceded Arrival at Columbus—Will Discard Uniforms and Pursue Search as Old Forefathers

Columbus, N. M., April 7.—Encamped in little brown tents, twenty Apache Indians are prepared to start today to General Pershing's headquarters at San Geronimo ranch to take up the trail of Francisco Villa. With the arrival of their wily mountain ponies, they will cross the border for this trip over the desert. "We are going to bring Villa back," said John Velezquez, interpreter for the party. "Our men are pledged to do so in a great war dance—the first for years—and they cannot go back on their word. These men can follow a trail of broken twigs and disturbed dust as readily as you can read a printed page."

Velezquez said the warriors, some of whom are more than 70 years old, donned war paint and danced through the night before they left, as they did years ago, and then, without sleep, rode horseback sixty miles to the nearest railroad station.

They slept last night on the ground and not as they did Wednesday night on the floor of a railroad sleeping car, the berth of which were unfamiliar and not to their liking. Only the arrival of "Peaches," described as a pioneer scout and trapper of the Apaches, was needed to complete their happiness in the prospect of taking the warpath again after more than thirty years of civilization, according to their interpreter.

"Peaches" was in the mountains and word did not reach him in time to start with the others from the White Mountain Apache reservation in Arizona.

Thirty years ago four of the twenty made a similar trip into Mexico to assist another cavalry command in the capture in the Sierra Madre of another outlaw—Geronimo, the war chief of the Apaches. It was "Peaches," together with Sharkey, another of the scouts, who, after Geronimo had made his escape from the soldiers at Mesquero, N. M., and again had gone on the warpath, went into the old medicine man's camp near Phoenix, Ariz., and captured him.

As the scouts, clad in the khaki of the cavalry, prepared for their departure, only the eagle feathers, the Apache insignia of war, stuck into tightly woven braids of long black hair which hung over the shoulders of their army blouses, suggested the primitive native of America.

The feathers had been carefully preserved in the tops of the trunks since it was last on the warpath, it was said. Tucked away in each man's shirt was a small package wrapped in buckskin, containing a pair of moccasins.

Eskandesta, better known as "Chicken," the ranking officer of the band, explained that once on the trail of Villa among forests and cliffs of Guerrero, the scouts will discard their uniforms and continue the search as did their forefathers before the civilization of the white man enveloped them.

The Indian are enlisted in the Apache scouts, an organization similar to the Philippine scouts, under control of the bureau of Indian affairs. Among them were several graduates of Haskell Indian institute at Lawrence, Kan., including Charlie Shipp, police judge of the reservation.

EXPEDITION CONTINUES

Rumors of Its Abandonment Are Denied at Washington

Washington, April 7.—Categorical denial by Secretary of State Lansing was the official answer to persistent reports that the American troops might be withdrawn soon from Mexico, regardless of developments in the hunt for Villa. Both Lansing and War Secretary Baker indicated that there was no present intention of changing the original orders given General Funston.

News from the border that a train load of supplies, shipped by private firms, had left Juarez for Casas Grandes and Pearson, where they will be available to General Pershing, caused satisfaction here. Although the army authorities were not the actual shippers, it was believed the practical result would be the same.

Frightened to Death
Lynn, Mass., April 5.—Just as he was to be etherized for an operation on a finger that had been poisoned by a splinter, Alexander Henderson, 63, died of fright at the sight of the surgeon's knives. Henderson, whose heart was weak, was a shoe worker.

Queen of Spain Seriously Sick
Madrid, April 6.—Queen Victoria of Spain is seriously ill. She was compelled to take to her bed several days ago, but was thought to be recovering when she suffered a relapse.

Irving E. Olinstead, charged with the murder of Mrs. Violet C. Moores, a pianist, appeared in court at Boston, waived examination and was held without bail for the grand jury. The Massachusetts house refused to substitute for an adverse report a bill for an eight-hour day for women and miners employed in mercantile and industrial establishments.

APPROPRIATION FOR OUR COAST DEFENSE

Bill Introduced in Congress Calls For About \$100,000,000

Washington, April 7.—The largest appropriation bill for coast defenses and fortifications in the history of the country was introduced by Representative Sharkey of Kentucky, chairman of the house committee on fortifications.

Under the measure it is proposed to spend approximately \$100,000,000 for increasing and modernizing the coast defenses, already officially declared to be superior to any in the world, and to supply an ample store of reserve ammunition for guns.

Included in the bill are provisions for mounting 16-inch direct fire rifles to guard New York, Boston, San Francisco and other great cities from long-range naval bombardment. Provision is also made for mounting 12-inch rifles now in reserve so they will have a range of more than 20,000 yards or fifteen sea miles. The plan will add 16-inch mortar batteries to the present 12-inch emplacements because of the increased armor protection of modern battleships. In addition it provides for 16-inch mobile howitzers and 14-inch guns on railroad cars to defend points not protected by established forts.

JAMES B. ANGELL DEAD

President of University of Michigan For Thirty-Eight Years

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 3.—Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, and noted educator, diplomat and authority on international law, died at his home here.

For more than thirty-eight years Angell directed the affairs of the University of Michigan. Under him the number of students grew from 1207 to 6188. He retired in June, 1903, because of weakened health.

As one of the foremost educators of his time Angell had the incidental distinction of being the oldest college president in point of service in the United States. He was a pioneer in the great system of state universities and co-education. He was born at Hattus, N. J., in 1828.

Kills Daughter and Self
Duxbury, Mass., April 4.—Engaged because his wife, from whom he had been separated, had refused to live with him, James H. Willis, 26, a shoe worker, tore his daughter, Vivian, aged 3, from his wife's arms, carried her into the brush back of his mother-in-law's home here, shot her through the head and then took poison.

Held on Charge of Piracy
New York, April 6.—Under arrest on a charge of piracy, Clarence Hudson, otherwise known as Ernest Schiller, was lodged in the Tombs last night pending his removal to Delaware for trial for the seizure at sea of the British freight steamer Matoppe.

Volunteer Army Plan Favored
Washington, April 7.—The senate retained the federal volunteer provision in the army bill by a vote of 30 to 31, rejecting an amendment to strike the section from the bill. The vote ended a four-day debate on the section.

Death of Journalist Smalley
London, April 5.—George W. Smalley died here last night. Smalley was born in Massachusetts in 1833. For many years he was well-known as a journalist and war correspondent.

Break in Lobster Prices
Boston, April 4.—The price of lobsters tumbled from 75 to 35 cents a pound, wholesale, in Boston, on account of the arrival of 50,000 "lob" from Nova Scotia.

Italian War Head Resigns
Rome, April 6.—General Zupelli, minister of war in the Salandra cabinet, has resigned. General Morone will take the portfolio.

Spread of Chinese Revolt
Hong Kong, April 4.—The revolution in the province of Kwan-Tung is spreading. A censorship has been established.

Thomas Pritchard, 7, of Boston, died as a result of a kick he suffered when he pulled at the tail of a horse.

Eva Lipman, 23, was arrested at Boston on the charge of murdering her child when it was only a few hours old.

Business continues increasingly good, according to the data furnished by the records of the Boston Free Employment office for last month. The demand for help increased 72 percent over March, 1915.

Missing his footing while descending a ladder on a coal tower on a wharf at Boston Douglas H. Chandler, 44, fell seventy feet into a coal pocket and was instantly killed.

Thomas Coyne, 38, died at Boston from injuries which he received by being struck by an elevated train.

Billy Sunday won his first victory in Massachusetts when the house of representatives passed to a third reading the bill to permit the erection, contrary to the Boston building laws, of the proposed Sunday tabernacle in Boston.

New England governors, mayors, hotel men, transportation managers and others will meet in Boston April 10 to formulate a plan for advertising New England as a vacation land.

Thomas H. Williams, 55, shot and killed himself at Lynn. No motive could be given for his act.

Richard H. Boldeston was drowned in the Merrimack canal and Edward F. O'Toole, 4, in the Concord river at Lowell.

POWER CANNOT BE DESTROYED

Sword Germany's Only Answer to Demand of Allies

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S SPEECH

Story That There Was in Teuton Hearts a Desire to Conquer America

Characterized as Absurd—No Truth in Report That Forces Are Exhausted—Recites Military Successes

Berlin, April 6.—That Germany has made peace overtures, which were rejected by the allies, was admitted in the reichstag by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in one of the most important speeches delivered since the war began.

"On Sept. 9 Germany declared her readiness to enter into peace negotiations, but then, as now, the allies declined," said the chancellor.

"Let us suppose that I suggest to Premier Asquith of England that we sit down at a table and examine the possibilities of peace and Asquith should begin with the demand that Prussia's military power shall first be crushed. The conversation would be ended before it began."

"To that demand there is only one answer left, and that is the answer of the sword. If our adversaries want to continue this slaughter of human beings, want to continue the devastation of Europe, theirs is the guilt."

The chancellor insisted that the conflict must be fought out to a finish and that guarantees of peace in Europe must be forthcoming after this conflict is over.

The most impressive part of the speech was his declaration that Germany does not contemplate aggression against the United States at this or at any future time.

"Last spring," said the speaker, "a campaign of calumny was directed against us, in which it was said that, after this war, we intended to rush against the American continent and that we would first attempt to conquer Canada. This was one of the silliest of all the inventions directed against us."

"Equally silly was the report that we coveted the acquisition of any American territory in Brazil or any other country in the Americas."

"We are fighting for our existence and for our future. We fight for Germany and not for space in any foreign land."

The chancellor, beginning with a review of the military situation, said:

"Reports of the enemy that Germany's forces have been used up are proved false by what is now happening at Verdun, where operations were prepared with profound foresight and where the bravery of German troops obtained one advantage after another."

Bethmann-Hollweg pointed out that the allies were trying to extend the war to German women and children by starving them, saying, in this connection:

"No even-minded neutral, no matter whether he favors us or not, can doubt our right to defend ourselves against this war of starvation, which is contrary to international law. No one can ask us to allow our arms or defense to be wrested from us. We use them and we must use them. (In this connection the chancellor was referring to submarines and Zeppelins.) The chancellor declared there must be a new Belgium. At the same time, he said, it must not be expected that Germany could ever again deliver into Russian hands the Polish provinces captured by the Teutons."

GAINS ON BOTH SIDES

Severe Fighting Continues in Western Area of War

London, April 7.—Not only are the Germans engaged in a widely extended battle with the French on the Verdun front, but they have also launched a fierce attack against the British at St. Etot to recover about 600 yards of trenches that they lost there ten days ago. The latter battle is still in progress.

At Verdun both French and Germans scored gains during Thursday. The French won considerable ground east of the Meuse, while the Germans made their gain west of the river.

The Germans captured the village of Haucourt, which lies in the Avocourt-Bethincourt sector to the northwest of Verdun. This is considered by the Germans as an important strategic point, for while the French held it, the Germans could not cross the Forges brook.

On their side, the French forces carried a large section of the position north of Avocourt, known as the Bois Carre, and in severe hand-to-hand fighting south of Fort Douaumont drove the Germans back through their underground passages for a distance of about 250 yards along a front of 550 yards.

Record in Exports
New York, April 3.—Exports of merchandise from New York for last week, valued at \$78,753,339, were the heaviest ever exported for a single week in the history of international trade.

The United Fruit company has placed an order for three steamships, each to carry 1500 tons of dead weight. The ships will be used in carrying sugar from the West Indies to the company's Boston refinery.

Everett H. Barney, retired millionaire skate manufacturer and widely known for his large gifts to the city of Springfield, died at the age of 80.

ROOSEVELT'S PLATFORM

Must Be No "Pussy-Footing" on Any Issue He Has Raised

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 6.—Theodore Roosevelt's hat is in the ring. He announced the terms under which he would be the Republican candidate to a political caller who expects to be a delegate to the Republican national convention. This caller was told that before he and his colleagues decide to nominate the ex-president they must be agreed:

That it is to the interest of the United States to nominate him, and therefore in the interests of the Republican party;

That there will be no "pussy-footing" on any issue Roosevelt has raised;

That the platform must be anti-hypocry;

That it must be for a policy of ample and thorough preparedness to the end that Americans of whatever creed may be protected in their rights the world over;

And that such a policy should be adopted as the best in which to maintain honorable peace with all the world and avoid war.

FIRST VERDICT SET ASIDE

Garmong-Henderson \$250,000 Love Suit Again in Maine Court

Bangor, Me., April 7.—Trial of the \$250,000 breach of promise suit of Miss Elizabeth L. Garmong against John B. Henderson, a Washington millionaire, began in the supreme court here.

This is the second trial. In the first, Miss Garmong won a verdict of \$110,000, the largest verdict of the kind ever returned by a Maine jury, but the verdict was set aside by the Maine law court and another trial ordered. The law court held that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence.

Downfall of Once Famous Beauty
New York, April 7.—Mrs. Jennie Monahan, once widely known as a beauty of Huntington, L. I., has been sent to an institution for three months as a habitual drunkard. She inherited a fortune from her father, only a few thousand dollars of which remain.

Mrs. Walte Buys For Divorce
Grand Rapids, Mich., April 6.—Mrs. Clara L. Walte filed suit for divorce in superior court here against Dr. Arthur W. Walte of New York, who has confessed to the murder of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck.

Ford Wins in Michigan Primaries
Detroit, April 7.—Returns of the presidential preference primary held in Michigan show that Henry Ford defeated United States Senator Smith for the Republican nomination by a majority of from 3500 to 4500.

Army Enlistments
Washington, April 3.—In the first three weeks of the recruiting campaign to increase the United States army to war strength, 2250 men were enlisted.

Negro Burned at Stake
St. Charles, Mo., April 6.—Lacey Chandler, negro, who shot Sheriff Dierker, was captured and burned to death at the stake.

Preliminary abstracts of the 1911 census of manufacturers in several Massachusetts cities show in most cases an increase in business and prosperity for the five-year period since 1906.

Pleading guilty to charges of neglecting and using improper language to Miss May Page, aged 21, while she was walking, Henry O. Nelson, 21, paid a fine of \$100 in a Boston court.

Employees at the Walter Baker & Co. plant in Dorchester (Boston) were given, in addition to their week's pay, a bonus of 10 percent of their year's salaries.

Oil has been discovered on land owned by the town of South Hadley, but in what quantity and quality has yet to be determined by official tests.

A record-breaking catch of trout was reported at Greenfield when Frank Prentice, Lorin Newhall and Carleton Prentice returned with twenty-six that weighed twenty pounds. Wakelield Masons are looking forward to the commencement of work on the new lodge room and clubhouse that is to accommodate Golden Rule lodge and is to cost about \$30,000.

SCALE COVERED DAUGHTER'S FACE

And Head. Thought She Would Lose Eyesight. Itched Continually. Disfigured Terribly.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"When my daughter was four weeks old, she had a dreadful scale which covered her face and head, and we thought for a time she would lose her eyesight. At first the skin was itched, and it itched continually and she could not sleep day or night. At last little red pimples with fastened heads appeared and where the pimples had been, there would appear a horrid scale. It disfigured her terribly."

"Then I thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the third application we could see a marked improvement, and in a short time she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Geo. Padlock, New Canaan, Conn., July 24, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

THE FACT

That you are saving money and it is earning interest for you at the Industrial Trust Company is a strong incentive to add every spare dollar to your credit promptly.

New accounts are cordially invited.

You can safely send your deposits to us by mail.

4 per cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,

Office with Newport Trust Company.

Money deposited before the 15th of February draws interest from the first.

No. 1265.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, March 7, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$358,131.90
Overdrafts, secured, \$12,885; unsecured, \$24.90	1,292.81
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00
Total bonds, securities, etc.	\$151,997.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	4,000.00
Less amount unpaid	4,000.00
Banking House	25,000.00
Other Real Estate owned	270.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	11,117.73
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	4,228.40
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities	11,251.27
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)	4,873.81
Exchange for Clearing House	3,023.51
Outside checks and other Cash Items	871.82
Unclaimed Currency	530.77
Notes of other National Banks	1,231.33
Coin and coin-tokens	10,500.01
Legal-tender notes	84,974.81
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	8,838.03
	6,000.00
TOTAL	\$745,782.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	65,000.00
Undivided Profits	21,795.61
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	1,728.51
Circulating Notes	20,007.12
Due to approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	95,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	87,768.52
Dividends unpaid	28.00
Indy. due deposits subject to check	855,015.17
Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days	2,023.00
Certified checks	891.84
TOTAL	\$745,782.77

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss: I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1916.

Correct Attest: EDWARD B. PROHAM, WILLIAM R. HARVEY, FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL, Directors.

Fishermen! Be Ready

Now is the time to overhaul your tackle. The ice usually goes out early in May. Be on hand for the first exciting sport this spring in

Maine's Forest Lakes

These waters abound in gamey specimens of landlocked salmon and trout. Comfortable camping quarters in the heart of the woods, with their corps of veteran guides, will be prepared to receive the early sportsmen.

For illustrated booklets write Advertising Department, New Haven.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

WE ARE SPEEDY

Best Prices

Give us your printing order IN THE MORNING and you can get it AT NIGHT.

Speed Is Our Specialty

Collector—Did you look at that little bill I left yesterday, sir? House Member—Yes; it has passed the first reading.—Boston Transcript.

PAID FOR Old Engravings

Wiseman's Art Store,

112 Bellevue Avenue,

SITUATION WANTED by gardener. (171 rate place.) First class recommendations. Five years in Rhode Island. Age 41, married, one child. Abstainer. Twenty years experience. Fruit and flowers, hardy and unhardy. Vegetables etc. Address A. W. S. Box 825, Fence Dale R. I.

FOR BETTER ROADS

ESTIMATING COST OF ROADS

Much Depends on Type of Construction and Amount of Grading to Be Done—Some Figures.

The cost of a road is dependent upon not only the type of construction but the amount and character of grading to be done, the cost of labor and materials, the width and thickness of surfacing, the character and amount of drainage required, and other factors of equal variability. Based upon general averages, it has been ascertained by highway specialists of the department that under average conditions macadam roads can be built in southern states at from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per mile, gravel roads at from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per mile, and sand-clay and topsoil roads at from \$300 to \$1,500 per mile.

In New England and the other eastern states macadam roads are reported at from \$6,000 to \$9,000 per mile, gravel roads at from \$3,500 to \$5,000, and bituminous macadam from \$5,000



Good Road Along Pacific Coast.

to \$13,000, according to the character of construction, whether surface treatment, penetration or mixing method. The bituminous type is quite general in the eastern states.

As indicating costs in other sections of country, the state highway commission of Michigan reported that in 1913 the average cost for macadam roads was \$4,500 per mile, clay-gravel roads \$2,500 per mile, and concrete roads about \$12,000 per mile. The average cost of state highways constructed in Ohio two years ago was \$3,833. According to reports, in 1913 the brick-paved highways averaged \$14,690 per mile and the macadam highways \$5,924.

In California the first 354 miles of the state system of highways cost an average of \$3,143 per mile and cost about 60 percent of this concrete with a thin coat of bitumen. The maximum and minimum figures given are not so exact, but are intended to present the general range of costs. The rates given include grading, drainage, surfacing and engineering costs.

"DIRT ROADS" AND RAINFALL

Easy to Be Seen That Good Roads Preparing Get Down to Question of Expense and Cost.

Back in the good days of railroad building every a county in this many a middle West and western state owned hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of bonds to get a railroad to cross its boundaries. This was in the old days of pioneer poverty when lands were selling anywhere from \$1.25 to \$15 an acre. Some counties are still paying off railroad bonds, some repudiated the debt and others have had half a century of litigation over them. However, for the most part, the roads were built and agricultural development followed their coming.

Something like three-fourths of all the freight handled by railway lines must, first or last, pass over public highways. It has been shown over and over again that every ton so moved costs 33 cents a mile. It is easy to see that the good roads proposition gets down to a matter of dollars and cents.

Next March, or maybe April, when we have to walk to town across the fields; when it takes a six-horse team to move a load of hay a mile; when the mail carrier cannot get around for a week and the children miss school on account of the mud—then we are all for good roads. As the mud dries and the chickens die, we get lukewarm. When the road-board proposition comes up we begin to talk high taxes and either stay away from the polls or vote against it.

Good roads will never come until we change our views and keep them changed. Let us to ourselves a dirt road and a rain will always mean mud.—Farm Progress.

Economic Maintenance.
The splitting drug has contributed to a large extent toward the economic maintenance of public highways. It is an improvement which can be built or purchased at a low price and is easily operated by anyone who can drive a team.

Good Roads Would Help.
It costs \$2 to haul a ton of freight a hundred miles by rail. It costs \$2 to haul a ton ten miles on the ordinary country road. Would good roads help?

Time to Hooray.
"All in for a hooray," said Mrs. Snow White.
"Yes," replied Mrs. Mary Green. "It is nothing but moving things round in a wheel. Why, I can come across a pair of skippers and be dead as a door nail for the rest of the year."—Dallas News.

ROAD BUILDING

USE OF CONVICTS ON ROADS

Passed Through Period of Hysterical Wrangle Into One of Actually Successful Accomplishment.

"The use of convicts on the public roads has passed through the period of hysterical wrangle into a period of actually successful accomplishment," stated E. Stagg Whitin, whose new course in practical penal problems at Columbia university was recently announced.

Doctor Whitin holds that the underlying motive in convict road building must be to secure the great efficiency for the state out of its possessions. But the convicts and the roads are property of the state, and the working of convicts upon the roads should eliminate many elements of waste in the administration of road and prison departments.

"The efficiency of the convict on the road gang," he continued, "differs greatly in different gangs. There is no doubt in my mind that the application of the efficiency records is use at the present time in the Wisconsin road camps for free labor will tend even more perceptibly to raise the efficiency of convict labor."

"Incentive must be created before good work can be produced. Copy any of us up in a study, unsanitary jail for several months, arraign us for trial and the excitement of what we misname as justice, and then take a few months of breaking our spirit in prison surroundings and there is little likelihood that the thing we call justice will be very apparent. There is definite need of building up if the convict is to return to society and make good."

"The great need," Doctor Whitin concluded, "is for the foreman of a convict road gang to throw his shoulder to the task and inspire his gang with the desire to be like him. The problem lies in securing such men as foremen of the road gangs."

The graduate department of highway engineering at Columbia university has been in close touch with the national committee on prisons and prison labor, which is located on the campus, for a number of years. This work has been carried on under the joint direction of the department and



Convicts Building a Road.

the prison committee. Doctor Blanchard, professor of highway engineering, sees the great opportunity for the highway road work, and, as he stated in a recent article in the Columbia Spectator: "The humane element must be a factor in the education of the highway engineer of the future." This will be supplied through the co-operation of the national committee on prisons and prison labor and the work under Doctor Whitin at Columbia university.

OIL PRESERVES COUNTY ROAD

Surface Rendered Impervious to Water and Crown is Almost Like Asphalt—No Signs of Wear.

The only road in Berks county, Maryland, which is strictly a "county road" is the stretch of five miles between Douglassville and Yellow House. By this is meant that it is neither a state nor township road, but is entirely under the jurisdiction of the county authorities.

Recently the road was treated with a coating of crude oil, and no one doubts the wisdom of this action. The road is now not only dust-proof, but the surface has been rendered impervious to water. The crown is almost like asphalt and there are no signs of wear or tear.

The Value of Roads.
It cost France \$12,000,000 to build the best system of roads in the world. For many years it has reaped untold wealth, enjoyment and benefit from them, and now these same roads have become the greatest single factor in saving the republic from destruction by invading enemies. Germany is ready and anxious to take the spoils of France, but she cannot do so until she has first taken the roads.

Why He Roasted Them.
Highspeed—Why are you always roasting the boys?
Dryden—Well, because they are always roasting me somebody or other.—Springfield Union.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

LATE FRENCH MODELS

DESIGNERS HAVE SENT OVER MANY PRETTY THINGS.

New Coats Have Touches That Give Them Distinction—Soft Broadcloth May Be Brought Back Into Fashion.

The new coats which have arrived here seem to indicate that a number of the designers have taken up the idea of fastening the coat at the collarbone and at the waist line. When the coat is single-breasted the blouse usually shows through the opening, which naturally occurs between the two widely spaced buttons. If a woman does not like this, however, it is better to give enough width to the under front piece to hide the blouse.

Although there are high, rolling collars at the back of many of the new jackets, there are also revers that run down to the chest and sometimes further.

Here and there one sees in the new gowns some remarkably lovely materials which we will not be able to duplicate in this country. Rattling these, there is a lack of new materials, and it is probable that this season our dressmakers will not encounter one of their most serious obstacles in copying French models, which is the inability to secure enough of the material in the original gown.

This is the reason that your dressmaker may have persuaded you in the past to have your French model copied in another color and fabric; you were not aware that she could not get the original material in this country and that she had not ordered enough of it from France to satisfy the demands of her patrons.



Quaint Evening Frock of White Tulle and Lace With Rhinestone Trimming—Long Hooped Skirt With Short-Waisted Bodice.

Serge, gabardine and all manner of silk supply the needs of the dress-making world this spring, but Jenny, Bernard and other houses may bring soft broadcloth back into fashion through their sponsorship of it. One does not usually think of broadcloth as a spring fabric, but the present weave of it is as cool as serge. It has been sent over here in suits of white, beige, mauve and gray. It is a question whether American women will adopt it. As a rule, they prefer silk for spring and summer. Our warm weather comes early and stays with us in an exasperating manner.

A vast number of the best French afternoon gowns are made of voile, in a lustrous silk thread that is quite effective. The material with which we are familiar and which we call georgette crepe, is also used, and some of the best models are of satin.

Probably one may say that the marked departure in afternoon gowns from what we have worn is the half-round décolleté. It is trying and has none of the grace of the V-shaped opening, but that will not deter it from a wide success.

(Copyright, 1910, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SILK FOR THE SUMMER SUIT

They Show New Features, and the Effect Promises to Be Very Pleasing to the Eye.

The silk used for the smart suits of summer, with but few exceptions, has a rough surface and is loosely woven. The more expensive weaves closely resemble the old-fashioned, hand-woven linsey woolsey, excepting that silk is used instead of wool.

The jackets of these suits are short or below hip length and have circular plaited or rippling skirts that hang full from the waist line. The bodices are rather snug fitted and the trimming consists of soutache braiding, hand embroidery, crocheted buttons bias banding or applique.

The skirts are sensibly short, but never above shapshot length. The fullness is supplied by side, box or inverted pleats or the skirt is cut circular. A attached to a shallow yoke, which is fitted snugly about the waist. Frequently the skirts are trimmed to correspond with the jackets.

Stunning Hat.
The crown of a stunning sailor hat is made of black and white satin. It is a combination of the black and white with a band of green grosgrain ribbon. The band is of green straw.

That Tells Too.
"How old is your big sister?" asked a caller of a little girl who was entertaining him in a Washington home on the last day of the year.
"Well," replied the little girl, "I don't know just how old she is, but she has got to be the age when the teeth bar."—Saturday Evening Post.

PICTURESQUE AND BECOMING



Hat made of black taffeta, with a crown of beige moire, the ends of which are clasped together in front with a head ornament.

CHARM IN MOBILE MOUTH

Point of Beauty Which All Women Should Do Their Very Utmost to Attain.

It is said by physiognomists the mouth is the feature which most truly expresses the character. Mouths have won more men for women than any other feature. A man when away may forget the glance of an eye, the shape of the face, but some expression of the mouth still remains with him permanently.

Many women who have no other good feature seem to be beautiful because the mouth is bewitchingly attractive, and tells of a soul that is big and fine. It is an easy matter for us to do for the mouth what nature did not do. Of course, we cannot change the marking of the mouth, but we can change the lines about it. No mouth, no matter how beautiful its contour, is attractive if it pulls down or remains immovable in tight, straight lines.

The mouth is the most mobile of all our features. It is claimed that those who talk, sing and laugh frequently retain an expression of youth never found in those who have not frequently exercised the lips in these ways.

To encourage upward trend of the mouth we must begin at the foundation of beauty, character. We must encourage beautiful, kind and pure thoughts. We must think of the sweet, joyful things in life, not of the discouraging, wicked ones. The next step toward developing a beautiful mouth is a full set of teeth in perfect condition.

There are several exercises which keep the lips mobile and flexible. Whistling is good, if not overdone. Blowing out a candle or an imaginary candle light is also good. But best of all is to toss a feathery dandelion into the air and blow it about, laughing at the sport which is derived from this, or blow soap bubbles. Blowing them about the room is a good lip exercise.

Do not bring the lips tightly together. That spoils the mouth, adds lines and wrinkles, and makes the face old. Always let the lips fall lightly together.

MUCH RIBBON ON MILLINERY

New Hats Promise to Be Things of Beauty With Their Elaborate Adornments.

In spite of the fact that so many flowers were seen in the first straw hats worn in the late winter, both in Paris and in this country, ribbon is taking a more and more important place in the season's millinery trimming.

Many of the new hats are almost entirely covered with ribbon. Stiff ribbon is laced and used to cover crown and brim, ribbon about an inch wide. Sometimes the crown is covered with bands of ribbon, all crossing at the center. The stiff, twilled ribbon is used for this purpose, too.

Then there are the bands of ribbon with tailored bow at the side, sometimes forming the only trimming of sailor shapes, sometimes used in combination with a feather fancy at one side.

A charming hat is of black straw, with small bow knots of very narrow plect-edged electric blue ribbon fastened flat against the crown, all around it. The ends of the bows hang on the brim.

Pastel colors in ribbons are used for hats to wear with thin summer frocks. They are sometimes made into big wired bows which perch jauntily at the back or side of the hat, sometimes narrow ribbons are used.

Narrow ribbon is run through buckles, too, which adds to its trimming quality. Small bone buckles, sometimes metal buckles, are used.

Brown Boots.

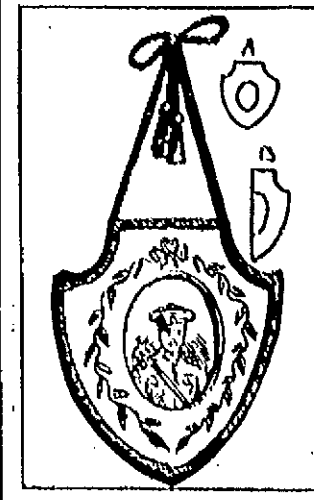
The very latest idea is the introduction of red brown leather boots with all sorts and conditions of frocks. These boots are very high and are, of course, laced. The heels are made of brown leather on the Cuban model, and if the right shade of red-brown is chosen such boots may be worn with success in conjunction with white, dark blue or black dresses. The ultra smart bootmakers do not now introduce metal rims on the eyelet holes of laced boots. The hole is simply punched and left plain.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

MAKES Dainty PHOTO FRAME

One of These Adornments of Which It Seems Impossible to Have Too Many in House.

It is almost impossible to possess too many pretty photograph frames, and a dainty frame with a portrait of the donor is it always makes an interesting and acceptable gift, and also



decorative frames are always very valuable articles to prepare for a hostess.

Our sketch shows a particularly dainty little frame of quite a new design and shape. To make it, cut out a piece of stiff cardboard of the shape indicated in diagram A on the right of the illustration. Great care must be taken in making both sides exactly equal, and a good way of doing this is to cut out a rough paper pattern first.

Fold the paper in half and cut out the shape shown in diagram B, and cut away the space indicated by the dotted line. Then unfold the paper, place it upon the cardboard and draw a line round it with a pencil. The front of the card is covered with silk, the material being turned over at the edges and fastened on at the back with a strong adhesive.

The design which appears round the portrait consists of a "true lover's knot" worked in gold silk and leaves worked in various shades of green.

The frame is edged with a silk cord of a fancy pattern, and two pieces of cord are sewn on at the top at the back to hang it up by. The ends of these cords are knotted and frayed out into tassels and then tied together in a smart little bow.

The portrait, with a piece of glass in front of it, can be fastened in place with a piece of paper pasted across the back.

GOURA IS TO BE REVIVED

Mrs. Wilson Likes It and Paris Has Given It Its Official Sanction.

There are a great many black straw in evidence and there are also colored ones. Satin is again used in combination with fine Milan straw and enormous sprays of gaura feathers are used flaringly across the back or side of a hat. The milliners say that this revived fashion for gaura was brought about by the hats chosen by Mrs. Wilson for her trousseau.

Maybe so; but Paris set the fashion for these hats two months ago, and Paris did not know what kind of hats Mrs. Wilson had bought. However, the White House has rarely, if ever, established or attempted to establish a fashion, so let us do the best we can with any straw that blows from that direction. In this the American White House shares the same lack of distinction with the courts of Europe. No queens since Marie Antoinette and Empress Eugenie have set a fashion, and to judge from their public appearances and their photographs one would consider that they only follow them from afar.

WHEN PURCHASING A SUIT

Matter is Never One That Should Be Accomplished Without Deliberation and Care.

Don't buy a suit that is a bit too small, for the present style coat, with its flaring hem, looks especially bad in a size too small.

Don't, if you are over five feet six, get up and down stripes.

Don't buy a tan suit if you are tall. Some of the tan shades are again in fashion, and they are a pitfall for the unwary tall woman.

Don't buy a suit trimmed with a light color if you must wear it constantly, for nothing looks worse than soiled trimming.

Don't, if the family Bible has you down for over forty—you needn't admit it—get a suit because the saleswoman tells you it's girlish. Don't be a flapper at forty.

Don't, if you are under five feet three, get round-about trimming.

Don't get a jacket that has sleeves too short or too long, for mismatched sleeves spoil what may otherwise be a very attractive jacket.

The Pony Express.
San Francisco's first regular overland mail communication with the east was established by pony express in 1830, the charge for postage being \$1 for half an ounce.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—Longfellow.

STORY OF A DREAM

Curious Slumber Vision and Its Sequences in Real Life.

A WARNING ON A COINCIDENCE

Whichever of the Theories May Be Selected as the Answer to the Problem, It Was a Singular and Puzzling Psychological Experience.

The following real life experience, which is interesting both as a story and for the psychological problems it involves, is related to the Pathfinder by one of the women readers:

"In a dream one night it seemed that I awoke and found myself lying on a mattress placed on the floor of a room entirely devoid of furniture. In my dream I felt considerably surprised at finding myself in such a situation, and I looked about in dismay and alarm. Upon trying to move I found to my horror that I was weak and sick, and I fell back on the pillow exhausted and much depressed.

"Just then the door of the room opened and a man entered. He was extraordinarily tall and very dark and thin. Instinctively I felt that he was my doctor. I asked him where I was and what was wrong. Slowly and solemnly he answered:

"You have amnesia!"
"At this juncture I awoke, greatly horrified and agitated. All day my dream stood out with frightful vividness in my mind. At length in the hope of relieving myself of some of its unpleasantnesses I related it to several of my friends. Without exception they earnestly advised me to be vaccinated at once, and I did so.

"A few days later I was in New York city. As I walked along I noted many fruit vendors with quantities of fine looking white grapes piled up on their carts. The fruit was so tempting that I stepped before one of the carts and asked the young fellow in charge of it to weigh out two pounds for me. As he was waiting on me I saw him cast a furtive glance behind him, then despite my request that he give me my grapes at once, he seized the handle of his cart and with most of his fellow merchants trudged rapidly away.

"I looked in the opposite direction and saw a man, evidently a city official, who was ordering the few remaining fruit vendors to 'move on.' He was coming in my direction, and as I was somewhat perturbed at the summary departure of the vendor before he could sell me the grapes I wanted, I decided to wait and give the cause of the trouble a piece of my mind."

"On looking up to address him I was startled to find myself face to face with the living counterpart of the physician who in my dream had informed me that I had the amnesia. Recovering my self-possession as best I could, I said, 'Will you kindly tell me why these fruit men are so persecuted? Instead of filling their time away in antiques or on park benches they try to earn an honest living by selling fruit. I think this is entirely commendable. Why are they not allowed to conduct their business in peace?'"

"All this sounds very well," replied the man, "but there is another side to this question. These people are poor and as a matter of economy live very closely, several families sometimes occupying a single room. Not long ago in one of their habitations I saw on a bed one of their women suffering with a contagious disease. Under the bed was a stock of fruit which one of the men took out on the street the following day to sell. At present we are obliged to watch these people very carefully in order to prevent a general spread of this terrible disease, but—and he looked squarely at me—"if you do not mind having smaller I see no reason why you should be prevented from patronizing the fruit vendors all you please."

"For several minutes we stood there, and neither of us said a word. Then the dark man walked off in one direction and I in the other. When I had gone a short distance something prompted me to look around. I did so and was startled to see the man of my dreams looking thoughtfully at me. Instantly it flashed over me, 'He has had a dream of me and recognizes me as I did him!'"

"Whether or not such was the case I have never learned, but I do know that so far I have escaped amnesia. Was my dream a warning, I wonder, or was it merely a dream, and was my meeting the tall, dark, thin man nothing more than a coincidence?"

The Plarmigan.

There are few birds whose plumage is so variable as the plarmigan's. Three times in the year its plumage changes. It has separate coats for spring, autumn and winter. At the beginning of November it puts on the last costume of the season. Its spring brown and summer gray serve well to hide it among the scrubby herbage of its haunts from the keen eye of the sporting falcon.

THE COST OF Railroad Trespassing

More persons were killed in a single year—1910—through RAILROAD TRESPASSING than in any other year in the HISTORY OF AMERICA.

RAILROAD TRESPASSING means using railroad tracks and right of way as a public highway.

RAILROAD TRESPASSING is forbidden by law and is dangerous to the person who does it.

SAFELY cross the tracks by waiting for the train and using the proper crossing.

There is no better HARBOR than that of being CAREFUL.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

202 THAMMIS STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

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Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Building, Masonry, Tile Work, Work associated with Septic Tanks.
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Heavy Trucking a Specialty
Estimates Given on any Kind of Carriage or Cigar or any other kind of business, should make application to the office, Marlboro street, near Thammis.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Telephone 31-27.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring to have water introduced into their residence or place of business, should make application to the office, Marlboro street, near Thammis.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil

Mica Axle Grease

Sold by Dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

Circulars

Have you something you want to tell the people about? Tell it to them IN A CIRCULAR. Let us FIX IT UP for you.

We'll Guarantee Immediate Results

His Flag a Symbol of the Right.

When Yankee Doodle Dandy came to town some years ago he came a dandy and the going it was slow. With a load of hay he owned the way and at nothing but the old town pump for water, or to hunt an axle nut.

All hardened to the weather you can bet he didn't freeze. Good humored altogether, and hard working; you could leave him in a joking way, this dandy, and doing it in fun. But he would not take your candy when at the point of gun. You'd try to make him do a thing he knew was not just right. If you did "twas up to you to wing it quickly out of sight. He could take a lot of sass" and quite a lot of bluff. But he would not stand for brass in a deal both raw and rough.

This Yankee Doodle Dandy worked for you and don't forget. He worked to bring stars home for you and not for spauld. Nor treatment nor favor for him nor anything no grand. In retirement this game for him was winning promised land.

The Yankee Doodle Dandy of the gone-by other days. Was full of grit and sandy, and the trail for truth did blaze. He did not shrink from duty, and he didn't want to fight. Was far from being beauty—but he surely knew the right.

The Yankee Doodle Dandy of the present day adheres. In sentiment to land he lives in and its law reveres. His flag a symbol of the right and liberty and love. For him and all those free to share—long may it wave above.

He has too much to lose by thinking dear will be the cost. His land and home defending ere too late and all is lost. For all so dearly won by those who gave their lives that he might live and love in happiness forever and be free.

Long may the Yankee Doodle Dandy sentiment survive. And make the country greater, grander grow, and nation thrive. In wealth of happy thought among the people here at home. And thus make good in faith 'mong men on earth where ere they roam.

And that sentiment prevailing must ever always be. All considerate (not qualling) for men beyond the sea; And that sentiment entailing relations square in deal. For all those who go a whaling and those who go for seal.

The Yankee Doodle Dandy sentiment prevailing will. In time work wonders on the minds of men and will instill. The light of reason here and there, take root, and firmly hold. All men to give some thought in youth to other things than gold.

Until that time the Yankee Doodle Dandy Flag must be. At all times ready on the land and steady on the sea; Until that time the cost may be immense but let us pray. And set each one to bring about that happy, happy day.

Newport, R. I. Feb. 1, 1916.
M. F. O'SHEA.

The Comeback.

"I suppose this Fulton street car was named after Robert Fulton," he queried of a young man leaning against the lamp post. "I dunno, sir," was the reply. "Didn't you ever ask anyone?" "No."

"Have you ever felt any interest in the matter?" "Can't say that I have, sir." "But you ought to be interested," persisted the questioner. I presume you are a resident around here and have crossed the streets hundreds of times."

"I have that." "And you never asked what it was named after?" "Never."

The stranger shook his head and heaved a sigh and was about to pass on when the young man seemed to think that some defense was needed, and he observed: "I've crossed Jay street more times than I can remember but I never stopped to think whether it was you or some other old jay with a plug hat on that it was named after."—Washington Herald.

Wants Only Separation.

Chauncey Depew, condemning the average man about town, said: "I know a lady who is married to a millionaire clubman of Chicago. She visited her physician recently and said: 'I am all discouraged and out of sorts, doctor.' 'Humph,' the physician said, 'you want to brace up and take an interest in life. Why don't you find out how the other half lives?' 'Do you think I want a divorce?' the lady exclaimed."

Profiting by experience.

Experienced Traveler (at railway restaurant)—When did that man at the other table give you his order? Waiter—About ten minutes ago, sir. "What did he order?" "Beefsteak and potatoes, sir." "How much did he tip you?" "A dime, sir."

"Well, here's a quarter. Cook him another steak and bring me his." "Yes, sir."—Puck.

"I've just bought a setter," said Blithers. "That's some coincidence—I've just had one wished on me," said Slithers. "Mine's a Gordon," said Blithers. "Mine's a bird man," said Slithers.

Visitor—How did he become crazy? Warden—He was one of those efficiency experts who thought he could get a bun to lay an egg on toast.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "gives himself credit for being a student of human nature when he's only curious 'bout other folks' affairs."

Anyway, you can't accuse the courts of being "speed fiends." From the way he clings to it Huerta must like the situation in Mexico.

Pride of Possession.

Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, ex-governor of Ohio and noted American citizen, was a guest in Boston a short time ago, says the Boston Post. At that time he told this story:

"The children from a back street had broken through the fence and were playing with the more prosperous children on the broad street. They played together for a time, as children will, and then sat down to rest and talk. They were not as nimble with their tongues as with their feet and there was silence for a while. 'Finally the boy on the broad street said: 'My brother has an automobile, my sister a piano, and we have a yacht.' There was a silence. The little boy from the back street dug his too into the soil and with a look of recollecting something, 'We have a skunk under our barn.'"

Good Wife Must Study Ball.

Superior Judge Graham advised Mrs. Adella Erling, who is suing her husband, Alfred E. Erling, a merchant of Fresno, that it was her duty as the wife of a baseball fan to learn the rudiments of the national pastime and assist her spouse to root the home team to victory.

"The charge of cruelty in a divorce complaint made by Mrs. Erling consisted principally of attendance at all the games played by the Fresno team," Judge Graham declared such conduct was highly commendatory in a patriotic San Franciscan and that Mrs. Erling's mistake was in not going to the games, too. The hearing was postponed a week.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Taking Doctor's Orders.

A country doctor, walking out one day with a Highlander who boasted he was a staunch teetotaler, resolved to put him to the test. Passing a hotel he asked him in and ordered two glasses of whiskey. After they had "shifted" these and two or three more at the doctor's expense, his friend began to get a wee bit "glib" of the gab. The doctor then, feeling he had him, bluntly asked:

"How does this square wi' your teetotal pretensions?" "Weel," quoth John with a quiet smile, "though I'm a staunch teetotaler, I'd be a fool to refuse what the doctor orders."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Alternative.

David Belasco was smiling at the extravagant attentions that are lavished by the rich upon pet dogs. He spoke of the canine operations for appendicitis, the canine tooth crownings, the canine wardrobes, and then he said:

"How servants hate these pampered curs! At a house where I was calling one cold day the fat and pompous butler entered the drawing room and said: 'Did you ring, madam?' 'Yes, Harrison. I wish you to take Fido out walking for two hours.' 'Harrison frowned slightly. 'But Fido won't follow me, madam,' he said. 'Then, Harrison, you must follow Fido.'—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His Pedigree.

The senior Dumas was just as little ashamed of the colored blood in his veins as was his son. A troublesome man was boring him about his origin. "Your father, M. Dumas, was the son of a white Frenchman and a negress?" "Yes, monsieur."

"Your grandfather and grandmother on the mother's side must have been colored?" "Oui, monsieur."

"And your great-grandfather, M. Dumas?" "He was a monkey, monsieur. My pedigree begins where yours ends!"

Listening to Good Purpose.

There is a species of sentry groups employed near the trenches. They are called "listening patrols," and their duties are to be always on the alert and give timely warning of any attempting attack. One night an officer on his rounds inspected a listening patrol stationed in an empty farm. He asked: "Who are you?"

The reply was: "I listen! patrol, sir." "What are your duties?" "We listen for the hen cacklin', and then we pluck the egg, sir."—From Tit-Bits.

Arrested under the "lazy husband" law for failing to provide for his "family" and convicted, Robert Gaffney turned out to be a woman.

His wife, Margaret Gaffney, seemed to be the most astonished person of all when the discovery was reported to Justice of the Peace Otis Brinker.

She had believed her husband to have acted rather peculiarly, she admitted, but had never suspected "him" as a woman.

"Mr. Gaffney decided to reveal 'his' real sex, and this afternoon 'Mr. Gaffney, in a woman's dress, appeared before Justice Brinker to have the conviction set aside."

Mrs. Gaffney said she had been married four years to the woman she considered her husband.

Old Lady—So William, you've come back to us wounded, I hear. How did it happen? William—Shell, mum.

Old Lady—A shell! Oh, dear, dear! And did it explode? William—Explode, mum? Not likely. It just crept softly up behind—and bit me!—Punch.

"What profession do you think your boy Josh will choose?" "Law. John can talk louder and longer when he's got the wrong side of an argument than anybody I ever heard."—Washington Star.

"Peggy says you are clever," said the girl. "Why?" asked the man. "Because you tried to guess her age."

"Oh, I didn't try to guess her age; I only tried to guess the age she'd like to be."—Yonkers Statesman.

All Sorts.

It is announced that clubs must also pay the income tax. Why grant immunity to diamonds, hearts and spades? It is reported that the tango sets Indians crazy. It has the same effect on a lot of white people, so called.

The wireless seems to make heroes. It gives men a chance, and that is all that most men who go down to the sea need.

Before an American heiress who marries a foreign nobleman places him on exhibition she removes the price mark.

"How much should a boy spend in college?" It you want the best results, all he can earn while going through.

The Viennese who said in his will that one horse was worth ten men probably had been disappointed in chauffeurs.

One mean fellow wants to know why girls may so easily learn golf and tennis and cannot learn at all how to peel potatoes.

The old Campanian to the scrap heap. It seems but yesterday that she was hailed "queen of the seas." Time travels on turbines.

Dog's teeth are said to be real money in the Pacific islands. Some of the natives then go money mad occasionally, we presume.

Slabs of cork are used in England for cold storage insulation. Some day this material may be used for the construction of life preservers.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw wants women to sweep the streets. They might consent to do it with a glance, as heroines of novels always sweep rooms.

Why call on summer to usurp The realm where winter has been king? Far better hear the snowbird chirp Than listen to mosquitoes sing. —Washington Star.

Even sound advice may be picked to pieces, and you may find that it is three parts sound, and one part advice.—Philadelphia Record.

First Telephone Girl—Do you know Mr. Ringer? Second Telephone Girl—Not by sight; only to speak to.—Christian Register.

Edith—I noticed you wiping your eyes when 'The sorrows of Sarah' film was being shown. Jack—Yes, it was a moving picture.

Too many cooks spoil the broth, and too many nightcaps will keep a man out of bed entirely.—Philadelphia Record.

"That woman's tongue goes as fast as an express train." "And it's always on the rail."—Baltimore American.

Wife (during the spat)—I must have been a fool when I married you. Hub—Undoubtedly. But the old adage stood by you—"A fool for luck."—Boston Transcript.

If you are aiming for the top it is better to reach the pinnacle of fame than the heights of folly.—Philadelphia Record.

"Like does not always produce like." "How do you mean?" "I mean it is quite possible to sow wild oats and reap a crop of lemons."—Exchange.

Switzerland has decided to prevent betting on English horse racing, it having been discovered that the Swiss usually lost.

According to a feminist orator: "It is a serious disadvantage for a woman to be small." Do "little women" believe such talk?

The New York 400 could be more scientifically revised if the government would lift the ban of secrecy from income tax returns.

If pitchers' salaries continue to mount higher baseball will cease to be one of the professions and become one of the liberal arts.

Congress has appropriated \$600,000 for the cure of hog cholera. But some discrimination ought to be exercised in picking the hogs.

What a garrulous nation we must be to be sure if it is true that there were almost 14,000,000 telephone calls in this country last year!

Admiral Peary thinks the north pole will be reached by aeroplanes within the next five years, but old Doc Cook refuses to take the hint.

Curiosity Seeker—Love, why do they call you bird? Love—Well, if you had been sitting around in the dark as long as I have you'd be blind, too.—The Gargoyle.

Patron—I say, waitah, is this peech or apple pie? Garcon—Can't you tell by the taste? "No."

"Then what difference does it make?"—Judge.

"Pa," asked Willie, "what's the difference between an invalid and a sick person?" "An invalid, my son," answered pa, "has money."—Judge.

Bobbie—You say you and ma first met by accident? Pop—Yes.

Bobbie—Who got the worst of the accident? "It takes pluck and energy to become an American millionaire."

NEGLIGEE IS DAINTY

ONE OF THE BEST OF THE MODELS OF THE KIND.

Simple in Design, but Has Lines That Give It Its Attractive Appearance—Some Materials That May Be Employed.

This is such a dainty, trimly looking and yet simple negligee that it will appeal to any woman. It will look attractive at the breakfast table and not in any sense like a boudoir wrapper.

The blouse is a simple design, with kimono shoulders and an attractive collar, and the sleeves may be long or short. The unusual and fetching feature about the skirt is the way in which the top is plaited to the waistband, and allowed to extend above the belt is a frill. This style is only becoming to slender figures. If a stout woman builds the garment she should lay the plaits under a belt or else shir the top of the skirt portion.

It would be lovely to make this negligee of one of the rough-surfaced "sport silks," of heavy weave and beautiful fancy surface, which stand hard wear and will wash. They are warm, and if this negligee were made of Copenhagen blue, with an embroidered blue ruffle, or one of cream colored lace on the blouse, it would be lovely.

Another attractive material would be figured challis, which also washes well, and any of the fancy light woolen fabrics that will wash without noticeable shrinking. There are also cheap cotton and silk mixtures that are attractive for negligees, as well as

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LURING THE FISH.

Just What Kinds of Natural Bait Are the Most Effective. Natural baits are those which most anglers are accustomed to using. Such baits include worms, frogs, minnows, grasshoppers, grubs, salt pork, crickets and many kind of real fish food.

The most common of all baits is the angleworm, and it is used more than any other because it can be secured so easily. This bait can be used for all kinds of fish and is accepted by large and small alike, no matter whether surface or bottom feeders.

The worms may be used just as they are taken from the ground, and they are generally used in that condition. But if they are dug a week before, washed and fed with a few bread-crumbs soaked in milk they become toughened and make the best bait.

It is a common saying that the big worm will match the big fish. There appears to be little if anything in this, but a worm that is just the right size to cover the hook when properly impaled without crowding is the right size.

The grasshopper is another good bait, especially for surface feeding fish. Perhaps no other bait will cause a lazy old trout to rise so quickly from the depths as will a lively grasshopper.

For black bass and other large fish the minnow is the favorite bait. By "minnow" is meant a small fish, for small fish are invariably called minnows by anglers, regardless of their species.

Small frogs make good bait for all game fish and may be used with a single hook by inserting through the lips, like baiting with a minnow. The doberman, or belgranito, is excellent as bait for many kinds of fish.

Crawfish are common as bait used for still fishing. They are best at the time they have shed their shell and in this condition may be looked through the body, but at other times should be hooked through the tail. Bass are fond of crawfish. A bait that is quite a favorite for bass is a strip of fat salt pork cut in the shape of the letter V, with the hook through the small end.

New York American.

FLIGHT OF ARETHUSA.

Mythological Origin of a Favorite British Warship Name.

From the days of Drake "Arethusa" has always been the favorite name of a swift, light cruiser in the British navy. A corvet named Arethusa took part in the battle of Cape St. Vincent on Feb. 14, 1797, when Nelson, then under Jervis, defeated the Spanish fleet, and this Arethusa was henceforth with the great admiral down to his last battle at Trafalgar eight years later.

As Arethusa's have succeeded one another in the British navy, legends have gathered around the name until the ship so named has seemed to symbolize the mythological origin of the term.

There is in Peloponnesus a river called Moera. In ancient times, it is said, it was presided over by a river god, named Alpheus. Alpheus fell in love with the river nymph, Arethusa, and pursued her through the water. Diana, hearing her cries of distress, opened a passage for the stream so that it flowed under the sea to Sicily, where, near Syracuse, Arethusa disappeared in the spray of a beautiful fountain.

The river, untroubled by the sea, still flows underground to the fountain, and Alpheus is still said to be searching for the nymph, but never finds her. This is why her mortal namesakes have eluded the enemy through all the centuries and have been believed by the superstitious to be invulnerable.—New York Times.

Order of Banality. The sexton of a suburban church has many stories to tell of the comments made by visitors.

On the occasion of a festival, when the church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, an old lady walked up the aisle to the chancel and stood sniffing the air after every one had left the church.

"Don't it smell solemn?" she said at last to the sexton, as she turned away with evident reluctance.

"I don't know as I ever realized just what the 'color of sanctity' meant before today."—Chicago Herald.

Cigars a Century Ago. The war of 1815 brought the cigar to Paris with the English. Shortly after Waterloo, says the Springfield Republican, Roger de Beauvoir declared: "The cigar is the last word of dandyism, the final detail by which the finished gentlemen of our time may be identified. It is at the same time the supreme elegance and the supreme insolence of our generation. One cannot too highly recommend it to would-be lions to use it and even to abuse it."

Domestic Dilemma. "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "would you enlist if your country called you?"

"I don't know what to say. If I answer 'No,' you'll say I don't love my country, and if I answer 'Yes' you'll say I don't like to stay at home."—Washington Star.

Doing His Best. Small Boy (at depot)—Want your suit case carried, mister? Traveler—Why, my boy, you are too little to carry a heavy suit case. Small Boy—I know it, sir, but I thought perhaps you would give me a nickel for offering to carry it.—Chicago News.

Patience. Her Mother—You must be patient with him. The Bride—Oh, I am. I know it will take time for him to see that he can't have his own way.

Contentment, as it is a short road and pleasant, has great delight and little trouble.

It is when riches take unto themselves wives that they feather other people's nests.

"What awakened him?" "His dollar watch stopped ticking."—Smart Set.



Bewitching Negligee.

a great variety of beautiful and practical cotton crapes, both plain and figured.

Of course there is no limit to the richness of fabrics of which negligees are made. Chiffons, voiles and all the lovely, dainty materials that make the dollars fly, are assembled into confections of wonderful charm, and this pattern is suitable for a fancy negligee by merely adding to the trimmings on the waist. The skirt design is suitable for anything.—Washington Star.

DYE EASILY MADE AT HOME

Excellent Slate Color May Be Produced by the Use of Tea-Grounds and Copperas.

A good slate dye is easily made by saving up your tea-grounds for a few days. Boil in an iron pot, and set with copperas. Boil your goods in it after straining the tea-leaves. Hang the cloth on a line to drip and dry. This is a very simple and cheap way to get a permanent slate color.

The following is a very successful method of cleaning a black satin suit: First brush the suit off well; then place 30 ivy leaves in a quart of cold tea and let them soak all night. The next morning boil the tea and ivy leaves together for ten minutes; then strain this and add a teaspoonful of turpentine.

To raise the pile of plush or velvet the following method is excellent. Dampen the article with cold water on the wrong side; then slide it tight across the face of a hot iron, still on the wrong side. Turn it and brush up the pile with a velvet or soft hat brush.—Farm and Fireside.

Re-Enforced Neckwear. Many of the new neckwear belongings from Paris shops show re-enforcements of crinoline or feather-bone, even when the material is sheer and almost transparent. Organdies and chiffon collars are stiffened with capenet run with fine wires. It is the exceptional dancing skirts now that is not mounted over hoops—from two to four. The size of the hoops regulates the flare of the skirt, and a few of the new dancing frocks are more than suggestive of the vast crinoline of grandmother's time.

Trag about a girl to her female friends if you would discover her faults. The boat rocker on the sea of matrimony deserves his fate.

Hereafter only perfect gentlemen in the German army will be allowed to fight duels. But will they have any occasion?

Professor (examining medical student)—"If you were called out to a patient what is the first question you would ask?"

Medical Student—"Where he lives!"

"De mule has mean ways," says Uncle Eben, "but he's useful in taken a conceit out'n de man dat thinks all he has to do to be a good driver is to flourish a whip an' talk bossy."—Washington Star.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief and to the point as possible. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors will be forwarded, must be sent to the editor, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to: Mrs. J. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

NATHAN, APRIL 8, 1916.

NOTES.

Reminiscences of Newport by Dr. Henry E. Turner, January, 1891. Manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. continued.

The situation of the first church was a most charming and captivating one; the tower, with ample doors, was attached by one side in front to the church, and was otherwise separate, like that on the second church and on Trinity church; and like them, it was surrounded by a belfry and pointed spire, those three being the only spires then existing in Newport. The Congregational spire, though respectable specimens of architecture, bore no comparison in beauty or perfection of lines with that of Trinity, which has always been esteemed an admirable example of its kind, seldom equalled, and never excelled, in essentials, although exceeded by many in wealth of ornamentation. The spire of the second church remains, but various additions have been made to its base since that time, very much to its improvement, in point of effect.

On the east of the first church, the Old Stone Mill stood out in its native beauty and grandeur, surrounded by green fields without any intervening objects. On the west side, half way from the two corners, the main entrance to the church stood, with a high flight of freestone steps, having an ample doorway with double doors, always thrown back in summer, and presenting an entrancing view of our imitable harbor and bay, there being, then, no buildings between the church and Spring street to obstruct the view of the whole bay and the islands and the opposite shore of Narragansett and encouraging a free circulation of the healthful and refreshing air of this thrice favored locality; and the pulpit being on the east side, opposite the door, the attractions outside did not necessarily distract the attention of the worshippers from their duties. The whole neighborhood was then comparatively open, the fences of the burying ground of the Arnolds, then quite extensive, south from the church, were of rails, and there was no building on the south side of Mill street, between Spring street and Bellevue avenue, except the church and Mr. Corne's house at the corner of Corne street, and no building on either side of Pelham street except the Bannister house, now Sayer's, on the corner of Spring street. The first house built on Pelham street was the Grey house built in 1888, at the corner of Corne street. Pelham street, above Spring street, previously to that time was like a country lane, in grass, except a cart track, the only indication of street improvement, and was bordered with rail fences, no truck, with no suggestions of anything except acreage.

This is almost an exact point of time at which Newport began to grow out of the torpor which had shrouded it since the British occupation in 1776-8, with only occasional and short lived attempts at regeneration, and from this point may properly be dated the commencement of the introduction of new elements of population; and new ideas began to displace the old ones which are now almost consigned to oblivion. This regeneration in its progress, I propose, perhaps rather presumptuously, to present to the present generation in a manner which probably their own personal observation would not suggest, with this apology, and say for my apparent presumption, that it commenced at about the precise time when I became capable of reflection, and of lucid observation. And I ask your forbearance on the same plea made by Aeneas in the commencement of his history of the fall of Troy, "All of which I saw, and part of which I was." It becomes me, however, to say that mine is a very insignificant part.

The first Baptist Church, now presided over by Rev. Mr. Tuller, was established under the auspices of Dr. John Clarke, who was its first pastor, and was the first independent church in Newport, and has strong claims to having been the first Baptist Church on the Continent of America. These claims have been extensively and ably discussed without being settled beyond controversy by Rev. Mr. Adams and Rev. Mr. Garrison on the part of the Newport church, and by equally able parties on the part of the first church in Providence, by the same distinction. However that may be extended, we cannot doubt that the existence of this organization and its terms have been coeval with that of the Colony and State of Rhode Island, began, perhaps, at Rhode Island town, only, from the date of its Parliamentary Charter of 1647, which was the first authoritative recognition of the Separation by the parent government. It was always spoken of, in my early experience, as Elder Eddy's Church, or rather meeting house, the term Church at that day being supposed to apply only to Episcopal houses of worship, and I doubt whether there was, at that time, a single Catholic Church building in New England, unless, possibly, in Boston. Some years later, a small accession of Irish Catholics, having settled in Newport, the small building in Barney street, familiarly known as Eleazer Trevett's school house, was purchased by them, and a church organized, presided over by Rev. Father Curry, which was the inception of the Catholic influence in Newport now predominant.

Rev. Michael Eddy was minister of the first Baptist Church, and was, at the time I am speaking of, an old man, being a cousin of my grandmother, and of about my age. He had been settled in Newport over his church since his youth, and had grown, by long association, into the affections of his parishioners, so that a severance of his pastoral relationship was a thing almost beyond their conceptions, and it did not occur until he was disabled by the infirmities of his age.

Elder Eddy was the habit of off-

ciating at a large proportion of the marriages occurring in this community, and many came from contiguous towns to be married by him. A large register of his administration of the rite of marriage is in the hands of his grandson, Thomas A. Spencer, Esq. The place of worship of the first Baptist Society occupied the same site as the present one, but the building in which Elder Eddy preached was removed a short distance into Sherman street, and became the Sosp building establishment of Deacon Sanford Bell, and afterwards of Silas Ward and his sons, and is now in use as a shop for building and repairing carriages, trimming &c. A fine new building replaced it about forty years ago. (To be continued.)

Queries

8529. CORNER, CONLEE—Would like names of parents, and date of marriage of James Corner-Conlee, and Phoebe Worden, who moved to Center Falls (now Greenwich), N. Y., in 1785; tradition says from R. I.—H. L. C.

8530. BRIGGS—Parents of Mary Briggs who married Curtis Cole, Sept. 2, 1781, Attleboro, Mass., Records. Curtis Cole was born in Swansea, 1742.—H. L. C.

8531. COLE—Date of marriage of Ebenezer Cole, born in Swansea, 1671, and Mehitabel Luther, born 1676, (Elder Samuel L.)—H. L. C.

8532. BARNER, TEFIT—Parents of Mary Barner, and date of marriage to John Tefit, of Richmond or Kingstown, R. I., son Samuel born 1644, supposed to be the eldest.—H. L. C.

8533. TEFIT, SPRAGUE—Date of marriage of John (3) Tefit, and Joanna Sprague, perhaps of South Kingstown, R. I., son John (first), born Dec. 4, 1692.—H. L. C.

ANSWERS.

8528. ALMY—In response to query would say that the Cornell Genealogy states that Christopher Almy, son of Christopher Almy of Portsmouth, R. I., and Elizabeth Cornell, (daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Briggs Cornell married (1) April 16, 1690, Joanna Slocum; (2) Mary.—J. C.

LITTLE COMPTON

The annual town meeting was held Tuesday. There was a much larger attendance than usual. The following officers were chosen:

Moderator—George T. Howard. Town Clerk—John B. Taylor. Town Council—William O. Snell, Ernest L. Manchester, George T. Howard, Lester S. Wilbur, Oliver P. Reed. Treasurer and Collector of Taxes—Philip H. Wilbur. Town Sergeant—Edward W. Pierce. Constables—John S. Wilbur, Lester S. Wordell.

Auctioneers—Ernest L. Manchester, George T. Howard. Assessors of Taxes—William H. Seabury, Frederick A. H. Bodington, Frederick L. Sherman. Senior of Wights and Measures—William O. Snell. Fence Viewer—William O. Snell. Committee on Town Farm—William M. Briggs, Abel B. Simmons. Overseers of the Poor—William H. Briggs, Abel B. Simmons. Gauger of Casks, Cordeur of Wood and Packer of Fish—William O. Snell. Pound Keeper—Frank W. Hathaway. Surveyors—District No. 1, A. Stuart, Carlton, Jr.; No. 2, Alexander Kelly; No. 3, Henry Aldington; No. 4, George H. Ceder; No. 5, J. Horace Bixby; No. 6, Abel B. Simmons.

School Committee, for three years—J. Webster Coombs, John H. Jewell. The tax rate was fixed at \$7 on \$1,000. The sum of \$100 was appropriated for the assessment of taxes. A committee composed of Philip H. Wilbur, J. Webster Coombs and Herbert A. Grinnell was instructed to build an addition of not less than 20 feet in length to the town hall, and \$2,500 was appropriated for this purpose.

JAMESTOWN.

The annual town meeting on Wednesday was devoid of excitement, there being but one ticket in the field, and comparatively few voters taking the trouble to go to the polls. The financial town meeting will be held to-day when it is expected that more interest will be taken, as there are several matters of importance to be considered. The following town officers were elected, there being no opposition in any case:

Moderator—Samuel Smith, Jr. Town Clerk—William H. Sovereance. Town Council—Ferdinand Armbrust, John E. Brayman, Lewis W. Hull, Herbert H. Head, Jacob Schleith. Town Treasurer—Ralph G. P. Hull. Town Auditors—Ferdinand Armbrust, George Howland. Town Sergeant—Robert E. Sherman. Assessor of Taxes—Job S. Ellis. Overseer of the Poor—Herbert A. Gardner. Tax Collector—Leroy F. Meredith. School Committee—George H. Carr. Ferry Committee—George C. Carr.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton is very ill with pneumonia, and Miss Higney, a trained nurse, is caring for her. Mrs. Lawton's two children are with their aunt, Mrs. William F. Grinnell.

Miss Emily Pierce who has been ill with measles is improving.

Miss Alice N. Brayton has been confined to her bed by illness.

Mr. Ward Elliott who has been quite ill is able to be about again.

Mr. Frank Papina is having an artistic well dug at his home near J. R. Manchester's store.

The body of John A. Abbott of Taunton was brought here and buried by the side of his wife, Hannah (Chase) Abbott, who died a short time ago. The interment took place on Friday.

Mr. Charles Boyd and Miss Ruth Wilkie are arranging an entertainment and dance to take place in the near future.

The farm stock and tools of Charles Carr were sold at auction on Wednesday, John T. Gardner conducting the sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Peckham are to move to the Alanson Peckham house at the head of Park avenue. Mr. Peckham is to assist Mr. Luther M. Chase for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Manchester who have been residing in the house owned by the late Miss Susan Manchester are moving to Tiverton this week.

It's not the first Cost that Counts—

It's the cost per year of service, the cost of upkeep, and the kind of service you'll get. Those are the things that make or break, and determine whether the first cost is high or low.

CRAWFORD RANGES

last as long as any other range built; but they consume a third less fuel, and do a heap sight better work though they

COST NO MORE

Will you buy your range blindfolded or will you study into the facts! If you study carefully, you'll buy a Crawford—everybody else does.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Deposits \$9,952,239.56

Surplus 912,952.75

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 15th, 1916, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,

1005 Turks Head Building,

Providence, R. I.

MACKENZIE & WINSLOW, Inc.

Successors to H. L. Marsh & Co.

Hay, Grain, Feed, Salt and Poultry Supplies.

ELEVATOR, MARSH STREET,

STORE, 162 BROADWAY

Telephone, Elevator, 208 Store, 181

Intra-Office Telephone Saves Waiting

Do you ever figure how much time your employees waste in waiting for a chance to confer with you?

A Private Branch Exchange telephone service would eliminate most of this waiting time.

With a Switchboard system in your factory or place of business, each departmental head is in close personal touch with every other and at the instant call of the executive heads of the business organization.

Each department is in direct communication with the whole country through the Universal service of the Bell System, which reaches 70,000 places and includes 9,000,000 telephones.



Providence

Telephone Co.

Contract Dept. 142 Spring Street

Newport 6011 Newport 6011

At a meeting held at the town hall recently the following were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention: Henry C. Anthony, Arthur A. Sherman, Frank C. Boyd, Borden C. Anthony.

Mr. Richmond Bishop who has been employed at Oakland Farm, has severed his connections there and has begun farming for himself.

Miss Ruth Brown is one of the students at Rogers High School who have received a certificate for proficiency in typewriting.

Rev. J. F. Loudon is assigned to the Portsmouth M. E. Church. Rev. Mr. Loudon is a stranger here coming from the New Jersey Conference. Rev. John Wadsworth has received the appointment to Berkeley, R. I., which is not far from Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker were completely surprised upon the twentieth anniversary of their marriage when a large party of relatives and friends gathered at their home to help them celebrate the event. The evening was spent with music and games. Refreshments were served.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., March 25, A. D. 1916.

Estate of Martha J. DeShields. SAMUEL DESHIELDS and others have this day filed in this Office their petition in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, praying that Willet Lippincott of Haddon Heights, to the State of New Jersey, or some other suitable person be appointed Administrator on the estate of Martha J. DeShields, a single woman, late of said Middletown, deceased intestate, and said petitioners have applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of their said petition according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in said petition, that the same will be considered and acted upon at the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the seventeenth day of April next, A. D. 1916, at one o'clock p. m.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 5th, 1916.

Estate of Mary T. Austin.

AMORY AUSTIN, Guardian of the person and estate of Mary T. Austin, of full age, of said Newport, praying that she be appointed and the estate of said ward, for allowance; and that she be retained and referred to the twenty-fourth day of April instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for confirmation; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

The 1916 Rules and Laws of AUCTION BRIDGE by Wayne Ferguson.

25 cents.

The A. B. C. of Gasoline Motor Trains.

Indispensable in time of trouble.

25 cents.

Now ready at 60 cents. CAPT. DAN'S Daughter, By Joseph C. Lincoln. A COURT OF INQUIRY, By Grace R. Richmond. DEFENSELESS AMERICA, By Hudson Maxim.

CARR'S

DAILY NEWS BUILDING, Tel. 633

Republican State Convention

APRIL 17, 1916

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of the State of Rhode Island, held at the Providence Hotel on Monday, March 13, 1916, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the Republican National Committee, a State Convention of the State of Rhode Island be held at Providence, R. I., on Monday, April 17, 1916, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention and for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention.

Resolved, That the several Town and City Committees be and they are hereby requested to call primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said State Convention, the number of delegates to be elected from each Town and City to be determined by the National Convention.

Resolved, That the members of the Town and City Committees be and they are hereby requested to call primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said State Convention, the number of delegates to be elected from each Town and City to be determined by the National Convention.

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"Meet me at Barney's."



All the world's best music is yours with a Victrola

Right in your own home you can hear at will the greatest singers and musicians of all the world—the famous artists who are captivating thousands in the great musical centers; the famous artists who make records exclusively for the Victor.

BARNBY'S Music Store.

140 Thames Street

No. 102 REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT MARSH & CO. IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, at the close of business March, 1916.

ASSETS.

Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00

Surplus and undivided profits \$17,500.00

Overhead expenses \$1,000.00

Deposits \$10,000.00

Notes and accounts receivable \$10,000.00

Prepaid expenses \$1,000.00

Other assets \$1,000.00

Total \$140,500.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00

Surplus and undivided profits \$17,500.00

Overhead expenses \$1,000.00

Deposits \$10,000.00

Notes and accounts receivable \$10,000.00

Prepaid expenses \$1,000.00

Other assets \$1,000.00

Total \$140,500.00

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss: I, Henry U. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. U. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1916.

PACKER BHAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: George W. Sherman, William S. Dennis, Jr., Directors.

WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR,

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